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## FARMERS ENTERING POLITICS TO GAIN ECONOMIC UNION

Cooperation Was Only Possible,  
Farm Bureau Official Says,  
After the Power to Make  
Legislation Had Been Secured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Recent charges that agricultural interests are becoming too deeply involved in the "political game," with the result that they are neglecting needed organization along economic lines, have occasioned protest among farm organizations with headquarters here for the purpose of fostering legislation aiding agriculture.

"The farmer cannot organize along economic lines unless he has the legislative power to do it," this is the crux of the present situation, the justification for being of such organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, as set forth yesterday by Gray Silver, secretary of the federation. Only through some such organization can the average farmer compete with the highly organized political machine of "big business," and be assured that legislation, vital to his economic well-being, will receive consideration at least equal to that sponsored by the high financial powers of the country, declared Mr. Silver.

Economic organization, which was recently declared by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, to be the prime need of the farmer and to be in danger at present of neglect in the interests of political activity, is dependent upon legislative action fostered by this same political activity. It is for this purpose, it is declared, that the American Farm Bureau and its allied organizations are preparing to fight as never before for a "place in the sun" in the interest of the American farmer.

### Farm Bills' Success

"It is not generally realized by the public what an important part this political activity has in the passage of recent legislation which has been kept in abeyance for years, and for lack of which agricultural interests have been deprived of a fair share of profit," said Mr. Silver. "Bills such as the packer control bill and the anti-grain gamblers' bill have been passed by Congress until some sort of organization arises to look after the interests of the farmer in a political way. The success we have had in pushing such measures during our comparatively short period of action passed all expectations."

The formation of the most formidable champion agriculture has ever had, the so-called farm bloc in Congress, was due directly to the efforts of the Farm Bureau Federation, according to the testimony of its officials. Having secured such an instrument for pushing the cause of agriculture, the work of the federation is not, as has been claimed by those opposed to further activity of this nature, completed; it has, on the contrary, just begun.

Information Furnished  
The real work of the federation, the ultimate purpose for which the groundwork has now been laid, is the furnishing of authentic information on the needs of agriculture to those looking after its interests on the floor of the House and Senate. The farm bloc is largely dependent upon these organizations for its work, said Mr. Silver. Success depends largely on the close cooperation of the two.

Charges of "lobbying," class legislation, and so on, made against the farm organizations, with headquarters in Washington, began to be heard in considerable numbers during the last session of Congress when it was seen that, against strong opposition, something was actually being accomplished along lines that had been vainly attempted innumerable times in the past. The fact that some power was at work for the farmers led to increased activity on the part of longer established powers, working for different ends, and the attempt to stir up public sentiment against "class legislation" in the case of agricultural interests is regarded by officials of farm organizations as merely another effort to regain their lost position of dominance.

There is nothing secret, declared Mr. Silver, in the political activities of the Farm Bureau Federation, admittedly the most powerful organization of its kind. Meetings are held between members of Congress in charge of agricultural legislation and officials of the federation for the purpose of general consultation as to the needs of the farmers, their position on certain questions, and the most expedient means for securing action. The federation, by means of its state organizations, is enabled to reach the individual farmer, and to record his vote on pending measures.

Federation Is Consulted  
Thus it is not the opinion of federation leaders, but of all its members which is placed before members of Congress, it was pointed out. The federation acts as a connecting link between the farmer and his representative in Washington. Every question is decided by referendum, and no

measures are recommended until the complete vote is recorded. The federation has machinery reaching 3700 of the 3800 counties in the United States, making it representative of practically the whole of the country, it is asserted. No other organization has such ramifications, or is so well equipped for making known to legislators the wishes of their constituents, its leaders declare.

"We have no secrets," declared Mr. Silver, "the results of our cooperation with the farm bloc are 'open covenants, openly arrived at.' We take to Congress the wishes and needs of the farmers upon whose prosperity that of the whole country depends and transmit back to the farmers the records of the work done by their representatives. This, in short, constitutes our political activity."

Questioned as to the plans of the federation for the coming year, Mr. Silver said that there was probability of increased activity on the part of Wall Street interests to recoup past losses.

"We are prepared to fight to keep the ground we have won," he declared. "It is this organization of the forces representing industry, finance and all the ramifications of 'big business,' as asserted, which makes it necessary for the farmer to have the political organization that has lately grown up."

## HUNGARIAN REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

Allied Demand for the Evacuation  
of Burgenland Failed, It  
Is Said, Because It Lacked  
the Character of an Ultimatum

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The reply of the Hungarian Government to the note of the Council of Ambassadors, demanding the evacuation of Burgenland in accordance with the Treaty of Trianon, is regarded as wholly unsatisfactory. Hungary merely admits that a number of Hungarians have penetrated into the area, but declares herself powerless to stop incursions by reason of the small force which she is permitted to maintain.

The view is being increasingly expressed that the supreme attitude of the Allies to the violation by Hungary of the recent note of the council of ambassadors failed to have any effect from the fact that it lacked the character of an ultimatum.

The effect of the situation on the future policy of Austria is also debated. Austria is stated, disappointed at not receiving the financial help expected from the Allies and now finding herself robbed of territory which should be hers under the guarantee of the Allies, may in future consider it more to her advantage to reach herself to Germany; an event, of course, which France at least would not view with equanimity. So far, however, the attitude of Austria has been scrupulously correct.

How far the Hungarian Government is directly responsible for the incursions into Burgenland seems still to be a matter of speculation. Recent dispatches to the "Petit Parisien," well informed on the situation, indicated that the Hungarian Government has ceased to be a master of the trend of affairs. The government, it is stated, had full control of its policy up to the time when it refused to evacuate the part of Burgenland containing its chief town, Oedenburg. Since then, however, it has been actuated, not so much by its own counsels as by fear of overthrow by the Hungarian Nationalists and reactionaries. In the event of a correct line of action being taken.

Austrian gendarmes have now evacuated the whole of the disputed area and the Hungarians have advanced almost to the old frontier line, and fears are entertained for the safety of the Austrian industrial district of Wiener Neustadt. It is also reported that the Hungarian Administration has returned to Oedenburg, and that Hungarian schools are being reopened.

Interest is now centered in the question of the military intervention of Italy, who undoubtedly takes a grave view of the situation. While the Italian Government is stated to be deterred from military action by popular feeling in the country, a fear that such action would be taken by the little entente, which Italy would regard as against her own interests, may force the Italian Government's hand.

The conference in Vienna between the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis Della Torretta, and the Italian Minister in Budapest is therefore likely to have important results. The latest messages indicate that pressure may be brought on Hungary by a blockade involving the suspension of train and telegraph services.

### RECRUITS LEAVE TO AID SPAIN

NEW YORK, New York.—Commanded by a veteran of three wars, who won his way from buck private to the rank of major while serving with the Canadian army in France, 300 men left here yesterday for Spain on the steamship Antonio Lopez to fight the Moors in Morocco. They were recruited in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Porto Rico and Venezuela. But the majority have records of service in the world war.

## POLISH CABINET RESIGNS EN BLOC

Following Finance Minister's Inability to Remedy the Present  
Financial Position, Premier  
Dissolves the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Polish Cabinet has resigned en bloc as a result of the financial situation of the country, and there is a likelihood of a coalition government taking office as a temporary measure, in order to deal with the grave problems brought about by the delay in settling the frontiers and by internal mismanagement.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Stecowski, resigned, confessing complete inability to find a remedy for the present situation, and Vincent Witos, the Prime Minister, recognizing no individual alone could do so, considered the moment suitable to dissolve the government.

The Polish Constitution is not yet in full operation, and it has been handicapped from the start by the emptiness of the treasury and the poverty of Polish credit, while the delay in settling the Silesian problem, the Poles claim, has prevented a thorough reorganization of the country's finances.

The further delay, involved in referring the question to the League of Nations, is much deplored, and all the more because, in Polish circles, little but a convenient compromise is expected from the work of the Council of the League.

### Peasants in Control

Any settlement, however, on these lines would be welcomed, rather than no settlement at all or a delayed solution. While external influences are blamed for retarding the financial progress of Poland, it is confessed that there have been internal mistakes.

The peasants form 75 per cent of the population and by means of the power given to them by universal suffrage the Peasant Party has been able to exert its weight to its own advantage. Although armed with powers which carry with them responsibilities, the peasants have not been educated to appreciate the duties of citizenship, with the result that the bulk of the financial burden of the state is borne by the city dwellers and educational institutions.

Under the present government, official salaries are subject to a tax equal to 10 per cent, while the tax on farmers amounts to one-fifth of that percentage. Mr. Witos himself is a member of the Peasant Party, and as a representative of agricultural interests will find it difficult to guarantee that the peasants will bear a more equitable share of the national burden, when he comes to negotiate with other parties with a view to forming a national government.

It is not at all impossible that Mr. Witos will continue to hold office as Prime Minister, though Mr. Dmowski, who has been prominent in international negotiations, is also mentioned for the post. In the rearranged government, which will be at once the result of the bad financial situation and also, it is hoped, a remedy for it, all parties, except the extreme Right and Left, will be represented if general expectations are not disappointed.

### Record Harvest Expected

It will be an emergency affair, and is not expected to survive the contingencies which call it into being. If it is successful in its work the fall of the last government will not have been an unmitigated evil. Polish circles admit. According to the Finance Minister, there will be a record harvest this year in Poland, and not only will it represent in volume an advance of 50 per cent on last season, but there will be 200,000 truck loads of grain available for export.

With this encouraging factor in the situation, the Poles have great hopes of rehabilitating themselves in the eyes of the world, and contemplate calling in to their aid financial experts from Great Britain, France and the United States. These experts will be given facilities to investigate Poland's finances, so that they may advise the Polish Government and may report to their own governments with a view to making Poland a helpful factor in European reconstruction.

Hilton Young, British Treasury official, had already been invited to go to Poland in the capacity of adviser, but his appointment to the Treasury prevented his acceptance. A nominee of Herbert Hoover would be welcomed, The Christian Science Monitor is assured in authoritative Polish quarters. No long delay is expected before the new government is in operation in Warsaw.

The Diet meets again today, and an announcement of a readjustment of political power, as outlined above, is expected.

### PRESIDENT ON LONG ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Harding and his party boarded the Mayflower for Glen Cove, Long Island, yesterday morning and later motored to the Piping Rock Golf Club, where two foursomes of golf were played.

## NEWS SUMMARY

The survey of criminal justice in Cleveland, the first so far as is known ever undertaken, has disclosed a condition described in a summary of the report as "an almost complete breakdown of criminal justice." The investigation was undertaken by the Cleveland Foundation, under the direction of Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, both of the Harvard Law School. p. 5

The California law imposing a \$10 poll tax on all aliens in the State who are within specified age limits, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. p. 5

Business recovery is an all but accomplished fact in the south, due to the scarcity and resulting high price of this season's cotton crop. Reports from various official sources agree that the loosening of the financial strain from this source is affecting other markets, and it is hoped that it may be a signal for a nation-wide return to prosperity from the depression under which the nation has been laboring. p. 4

The mine operators of West Virginia, in a telegram to Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the Mingo and Logan county disturbances, have asked for delay in the inquiry, till the local trials are concluded. p. 4

In announcing the practical completion of plans for the forthcoming conference on limitation of armaments, it is said that it is not the present purpose to divide the assembly for the purpose of considering Far Eastern questions separately from the problem of limitation of armaments. The two subjects are declared to be interlocked so closely that they must, in effect, be considered in relation one to the other. p. 1

The Federal Trade Commission has been asked by the State's Attorney at Baltimore, Maryland, for information about nationwide control of anthracite coal prices in connection with the case of the Baltimore dealers charged with forming a combine to create a monopoly. His letter says the various mining companies controlling Baltimore's incoming supply are "honorary members of the local retailers' organization." p. 1

The farmer could not organize along industrial lines until a political organization had been effected, Gray Silver, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared yesterday. In answer to charges that agricultural interests were becoming too interested in the political game at the expense of economic cooperation, Mr. Silver said that the latter result depended on the former. p. 1

An acute situation is reported in Northern Epirus. Villagers are being persecuted and Greek schoolmasters kidnapped. The aggressive acts of the Albanians may move the Greeks to retaliate, and it is felt that both sides may come to blows at any moment. Meanwhile the Northern Epirus issue has been revived in Paris and is under consideration by the Council of Ambassadors. The reopening of this question is deplored in Greek circles, where it is maintained the problem was definitely disposed of when the Supreme Council on January 13, 1920, authorized Greece to occupy the territory. p. 1

Japan is negotiating with China for a settlement of the Shantung dispute. In a note to Peking she proposes to restore the whole of Tsingtao, but insists on it being made an open port. She also makes it a condition that the Shantung railway shall be exploited under Sino-Japanese management. p. 2

As a result of the serious financial situation in Poland the Cabinet has resigned. Externally, the postponement of the solution of the Upper Silesian difficulty and other frontier problems have checked Polish credit; internally, the Peasant Party's success in shifting the taxation burden largely on to the professional classes and the city dwellers has aggravated the low state of the treasury. p. 1

Hungary declares herself powerless to stop the incursions into Burgenland. In a note to the Council of Ambassadors she says she is unable to comply with the demand for evacuation of the territory on account of the smallness of the force she is permitted to maintain. p. 1

Does the Hyman project give Lithuania real independence? That question is being discussed in the European press as the wording of the document drawn up by Paul Hyman, who is acting for the League of Nations as intermediary in the Vilna dispute, is ambiguous. In its present form the proposed agreement is not acceptable to the Kovno Government, but when it is revised and its ambiguities are removed it may form a basis for discussions. p. 2

Various disputes among states occupied the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. Bolivia and Chile were asked to submit their differences to a committee of three jurists; the Chilean delegates assented, but the Bolivian delegates decided to await instructions. The committee on disarmament decided that a violation of the Covenant should not bring about a state of war with a delinquent state but should only give to League members the right of proclaiming a state of war. p. 2

## PLANS MATURING FOR ARMS PARLEY

Preparatory Work Well Under  
Way—Advisory Council Soon  
to Be Named—Probable Pro-  
cedure of Conference Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The routine preparatory work for the conference on the limitation of armaments is well under way. As a matter of fact, the activities of the State Department have been leading up to it almost ever since Charles Evans Hughes became Secretary of State, and as soon as it was assured that the conference would be held in Washington definite preparation was arranged for by the international law division of the Carnegie Peace Endowment Fund, which put at its service of the State Department its prepared papers and research facilities, and by the assignment of experts and clerks in the State Department to matters bearing upon the subjects to come before the conference.

The broad outlines of the conference were discussed at length by Mr. Hughes and Elihu Root last week when Mr. Root was in Washington. The Secretary of State has also talked over the situation with Henry Cabot Lodge, and will arrange to see Oscar W. Underwood when he returns to Washington.

### An Advisory Council

President Harding intimated before he left for his brief holiday trip that the appointment of an advisory council would be taken up very soon, as it would be necessary for those serving in that capacity also to have time to study the situation and get ready for the conference. The only classes indicated which would be represented on this committee were the army, navy, labor and women, but there will probably be several delegates who cannot be assigned to any special class.

Because the somewhat long title of the conference embraces two subjects, that of reducing armaments and the solution of Pacific and Far East problems, there has been some confusion as to the manner in which they would be dealt with, whether one would be taken up and completed before the other was touched upon, or whether they would be considered together. Intimations at the State Department have been that the settlement of the Pacific and Far East problems are regarded as fundamental, and that until the causes of friction involved in them are removed it is of little use to ask nations to reduce appreciably the size of their armies or navies. The two leading purposes are inevitably interlinked, and the conference will deal with them in the way that will be conducive to the main object, that of limiting armaments. At the same time, the conference will not divide into distinct sections for the consideration of the two subjects.

### Small Nations Included

Japan and France have expressed their approval of the invitation proposed by the United States to Holland and Belgium to have representatives present when questions in the Far East are under consideration, and it is anticipated that there will be objection on the part of any power.

The demand for open sessions is becoming insistent, but none of the delegates has given an expression of opinion on the subject other than to indicate that certain sessions would have to be held privately if results were to be accomplished. Delegates would not dare to commit themselves to any policy while it was in a tentative stage, or to make concessions if their position was to be open to all the world and subject to misinterpretation.

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## ACUTE SITUATION IS DEVELOPING IN NORTHERN EPIRUS

Greeks Protest Against Alleged  
Attacks of the Albanians—  
Kidnaping of the Greek  
Schoolmasters Is Resented

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday).—Trouble is brewing in Northern Epirus, where the Greeks and Albanians threaten at any moment to come to blows. The Albanians are charged with various acts of aggression and the persecution of villagers, and specifically with kidnaping some Greek schoolmasters. Greek meetings of protest have been held in many towns, and churches and schools have been closed.

The following article has been written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by one who, because of his familiarity with affairs in the Balkans, is regarded as an authority on the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Council of Ambassadors has been trying to settle the problem of the disposal of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, but the council could not agree. The Italian representative toward the end of the meeting began to shift his position. He declared that he would support the British view provided that Italy were permitted to reoccupy Valona, the Albanian port. The British opposed this demand and the meeting was dissolved, and the Epirotic issue was referred to the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council, which met on August 8, having proved its total inability to reach an agreement on the Silesian issue, dropped every other business on the agenda and was disbanded without even touching upon the question of Northern Epirus.

The Epirotic issue was again left hanging in midair. But the French did not wish to leave matters in midair. They put into motion wild reports about a so-called agreement reached in favor of Albania with the consent of Great Britain in the ambassadorial conference.

The "Temps," which is always looked upon as the official organ of the Quai d'Orsay, in an editorial dated August 21, 1921, alleges that the representative of Great Britain to the ambassadorial conference yielded on the issue of Epirus at the conference of ambassadors and that northern Epirus was awarded to Albania. The representative of the Pan-Epirotic Union at Paris, upon reading the editorial of the "Temps," investigated the matter and the results of his investigations constitute a most interesting picture of the underground methods of old-time secret diplomacy.

The "Temps' Aim  
The representative of the Pan-Epirotic Union in his letter of August 22, 1921, writes:

"I went to the 'Journal des Debats,' where I was assured that no confirmation was available of the statement of the 'Temps.'"

"The Serbian Commission, which is vitally concerned in the Albanian issue, expressed their surprise at the editorial of the 'Temps' and strongly doubted the truth of the report."

"I tried to see the British representative, Mr. Templey. I found out at the Quai d'Orsay that he had left for England on August 20 and that before his departure he paid a typical visit to his French colleague, Mr. Laroche."

"I finally saw the Japanese representative. He, too, was surprised at the news printed in the 'Temps.' He told me that he had seen Mr. Templey on August 20, just before leaving for England, and nothing was said about a British change on the question of Northern Epirus. The Japanese representative assured me that Great Britain could not have taken such a serious step without sending a written statement to all the members of the Ambassadorial Conference simultaneously. He believes that Mr. Laroche complained to Mr. Templey that the public declaration of Great Britain in favor of Greece on the Epirotic question could not fail to influence the League of Nations on the eve of the discussion of the Epirotic question by that body; that Mr. Templey must have expressed regrets if the British stand should influence other nations or the League of Nations; that Great Britain did not consider the issue a very vital one for herself, and would not on that account desire to appear as uncompromising and as pushing matters to extremes, and thus adding another difficulty to the already too numerous difficulties which tend to strain the relations of the entente."

"I conclude," continues the representative of the Pan-Epirotic Union, "that Mr. Laroche and the 'Temps,' taking advantage of the declaration of Mr. Templey, and convinced that Great Britain would not refute any statements published by the 'Temps' on a question in which the British people do not see vital British interests involved, published the editorial above mentioned. The aim was to influence the League of Nations in its deliberations begun on September 5."

"In fact, Great Britain has not denied the reports of compliance with the French or Italian views on the Epirotic question. Mr. Laroche and the 'Temps' have created a sensation,



which they hope will influence the League of Nations to decide in favor of Albania, in spite of the existing decision of the Supreme Council of January 13, 1920, which favors Greece.

#### A Diplomatic Struggle

Now, the French and the Italians are trying to bring the issue before the assembly of the League of Nations. They both hope that by inducing the League even to declare itself competent to nullify the decisions reached by the Supreme Council, they would have won a great victory over the British and the Greeks. The diplomatic question would then be considered as unsettled. France and Italy would no longer feel bound to respect their signatures affixed to the Paris agreement of January 13, 1920.

Thus the diplomatic struggle has been reduced to an effort on the part of the French and Italians to have the League issue discussed from the beginning at the League of Nations on the one hand, and an endeavor of the British and the Greeks to avoid the reopening of the question and to sanction its decision of January 13, 1920, and order Albania to evacuate Northern Epirus, or else permit Greece to drive the Albanians out of it.

Greece has meanwhile issued an official statement declaring that it does not recognize the competency of the League of Nations to annul a decision reached by the Peace Conference and points to the evil which may result from such a precedent. The Germans would not fail to take advantage of it to agitate in the Assembly of the League for the revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Greece, finally, declared that she would not admit as valid any decision other than that which is in accord with the decision of the Peace Conference, and that she reserves all her rights under that decision to send an army to occupy Northern Epirus, no matter what decisions the ambassadors or the League of Nations may reach on the matter.

#### A Competitor to Italy

It becomes evident that Italy is opposing Greece on account of Italian jealousy of a Greater Greece, a competitor in the eastern Mediterranean, while France supports Greece because England supports the Greek view. The vote of America, which has so often been cast in favor of Greece in this issue, is necessary to break the deadlock.

And the justice of the Greek claim is evident not only from the fact that France supported it against Italian opposition in 1919 and in 1920, not only from the fact that Italy signed the treaty of July 20, 1919, the note to Jugo-Slavia of January 20, 1920, with the provision that Greece is awarded Northern Epirus, including Korytza, but also by the repeated public utterances and resolutions of the Senate, of former President Wilson and of President Harding.

#### PULP DRIVING ON PENOBSCOT RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BANGOR, Maine—Pulp wood driving on the west branch of the Penobscot is over for the season, and the records show that there were sluiced through Ripogenus dam 268,000 cords of four-foot wood, equal to 134,000,000 board feet. All of this wood belongs to the Great Northern Paper Company, which has extensive mills at Millinocket and East Millinocket, further down the river; the greater part of it was cut on lands owned by the company, and its free movement was greatly facilitated by the vast improvements made in the driving of the west branch by the Great Northern Company, chiefly in the erection of the great dam at the foot of Chesunook Lake and just at the head of the far-famed Ripogenus Gorge.

By the erection of this dam, an impressive structure of concrete and steel, four lakes and five ponds were merged into one body of water, which varies from half a mile to several miles in width and is over 30 miles long. The dam, which is 95 feet high and 900 feet long, cost more than \$1,000,000, was three years in course of construction and was completed in 1918. It effectually controls the waters of the west branch, something never accomplished with the old wooden dams, and now the tremendous volume of the spring freshets, instead of rushing away idle to the sea, and, as often happened, causing destruction along the river from Chesunook to Bangor, is held in storage until such time as water is needed for the mills of the Great Northern or any of the other industries of the Penobscot.

The massive gates are operated by electrical power, generated by a gas engine, and with the turn of a wheel or the opening of a switch one of the men in the power house surmounting the dam can release the torrents or check their flow. This power house is electrically lighted and steam heated, and the crew in charge of the dam have a comfortable life somewhat lonely existence, up there in the heart of the Maine wilderness.

#### SITUATION EASIER IN MALABAR DISTRICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Tuesday)—The situation in the Malabar district is much quieter as a result of the repressive measures taken by the government. One large band and several small bands of rebels are still active. An attack by the rebels at Monarghat and Phalgat was repulsed by the government forces. At Ponnani a military column arrested two leaders and 500 rebels.

The economic position along the Malabar coast is serious, consequent upon the great destruction of crops,

## EXCESS PROFITS TAX WILL REMAIN

Senate Finance Committee Delays the Repeal of the Clause Till 1922, and Increases the Tax on Corporations to 15 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revision of the House revenue bill, leaving for final decision today the question of reducing or abolishing the transportation tax, is virtually completed by the Senate Finance Committee.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, stated yesterday that it was the purpose of the framers to increase taxation so as to raise the amount of revenue provided by the Fordney bill, \$2,960,000,000 for the first year after enactment, to approximately \$2,200,000,000.

He explained that the revenue bill was not intended to be permanent legislation and that tax revision must be continued to keep pace with the changes in business and financial conditions.

#### Sales Tax Undecided

After an all day session at which the committee accepted various recommendations of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and disposed of the administrative features of the measure, Senator Penrose announced the bill "was on the verge of settlement."

The question of the sales tax is one of the few things, along with the transportation tax, that remains to be decided today before the committee hopes actually to conclude its work of re-framing the House measure. At the request of the committee, Treasury experts worked late last night compiling more specific details regarding proposed reductions of expenditures by the War, Navy and Agriculture Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration, as the amount of revenue to be raised must, of course, depend upon the government's needs. Senator Penrose explained that reduction or abolishment of the transportation tax would depend of necessity on the economy program of the various executive departments.

The committee yesterday accepted Mr. Mellon's recommendations for the repeal of the capital stock tax as of July 1, 1922, and increased the corporation tax to 15 per cent. The tax, as fixed by the House was 12½ per cent and is 10 per cent at present.

#### Retroactive Clause Dropped

The provision in the House bill making the repeal of the excess profits tax effective next January 1, instead of retroactive to January 1, 1920, as recommended by Secretary Mellon, also was approved by the Finance Committee. It was computed that in rejecting Mr. Mellon's recommendation for the repeal on January 1, 1921, although \$250,000,000 would be gained, at the expiration of the tax on January 1, 1922, would mean a loss of \$450,000,000.

The proposed repeal of the capital stock tax will mean a loss of \$60,000,000, while the increase in the corporation tax will represent a gain of \$133,750,000.

The committee also agreed upon an increase of from 3 to 5 per cent in the candy tax, and upon the restoration of the transportation tax on express packages and oil. The former would raise an additional \$8,000,000 while the latter is estimated to bring about \$30,000,000.

The committee disagrees with the provision in the House bill exempting the salary of the President from the income tax, regardless of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held it was not taxable.

It accepted the provision in the House bill giving corporations the option of making income returns after January 1, 1922, by means of consolidated returns or by separate returns for each subsidiary.

Another provision accepted was that which extends the exemption of fraternal societies from making income tax returns.

The committee adopted the House provision exempting from tax the interest on foreign bank deposits of foreigners not having places of business in the United States. In accepting this, however, the reconstruction League exemption to private banks.

#### Secrecy Opposed

Peoples Reconstruction League Seeks Public Hearing on Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The prospective revenue bill now before the Senate Finance Committee "will increase unemployment, seriously enhance the high cost of living, and will be a serious blow to agriculture, as well as to all other legitimate industry," according to a statement issued last night by Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the Peoples Reconstruction League. Mr. Marsh added that he would, if possible, get a court to mandamus the Senate Finance Committee into holding a public hearing on the bill, which is now being considered behind closed doors.

"Every real farm organization and every big Labor organization is opposed to this revenue bill, and has demanded a heavy inheritance and transfer tax," said Mr. Marsh. "We are making every effort to pry open the doors of the Finance Committee, slammed in the face of the American

people, and to compel the committee to give a hearing.

## IMMIGRATION LAW WILL BE UPHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Attacks upon the 3 per cent immigration law are being made with the specific intention of discrediting the law, Secretary Davis said yesterday, adding that efforts to bring the law into disrepute were more than likely to result in Congress shutting off immigration entirely.

Reiterating the statement made by President Harding in a letter to Representative Siegel of New York, that much of the trouble experienced in enforcing the law was caused by "dishonest" steamship lines bringing over more than the monthly quotas of each nationality, the Secretary of Labor declared also that many pitiful stories of the hardships worked by the law were circulated with the intention of discrediting the law.

"We are going to stand by the law," the Secretary said.

One Greek line so far has refused, it was said, to abide by agreements entered into between the government and other lines, which would prevent exceeding of quotas. Coincidentally with the Secretary's statement, the department announced a conference on immigration to be held here tomorrow or Friday and to be attended by Secretary Davis, Senator Calder of New York, Assistant Secretary Henning, Theodore Risley, solicitor for the Labor Department; W. W. Husband, commissioner-general of immigration, and Representative Siegel.

## SETTLEMENT SOUGHT IN OIL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—Prospects are for a settlement of the oil workers strike, in which 8000 men walked out at midnight Sunday and reported by W. F. Yarlow, district counsel for the Oil Workers Union. The strike followed the refusal of certain oil operators to meet the workmen in a conference, as proposed by federal and state agents. Federal mediators are here, but the operators refused to meet them to formulate a new wage scale, the former agreement having terminated September 1. Intimations from official sources among these operators have been received by the heads of the union, however, to the effect that such a conference, if proposed, would be entered into by the operators. Efforts are being made, in which the federal mediators are joining, to bring about these conferences.

Fields affected by the strike and virtually idle as a result of it are Bakewell, McKittick, Mariner, Fellows, Taft, Coalings, Lost Hills and Bell Ridge. The unions have established guards and patrols to prevent any radical or angered members of the unions from doing violence to the properties of any of the operators.

## SINN FEIN EMISSARIES INTERVIEW PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. McGrath and Mr. Boland, the Sinn Fein emissaries, had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George today at Garloch, and discussed some of the points in reference to the conference proposed in the British Government's last communication. They are returning to Dublin with Mr. Lloyd George's views for further consideration.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In reply to the address from the Convention of York, King George says: "It is the cause of deep and sacred relief, for which we owe thanks to God that in answer to my appeal a new sign of hope has arisen in Ireland. I pray that the promise of a new era now held out may be realized, and that my Irish people may be united one to another in peace and good will."

Change of Attitude Likely  
The only exception that the Lithuanian authorities take is in the concluding clause which states that Memel shall be open for all classes of transport, including munitions and war matériel, which in effect nullifies

## AMERICAN LEGIONERS RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John G. Emery, national commander, and a party of members of the American Legion, who recently toured France and Belgium as guests of the French Government, returned yesterday on the steamer Leopoldina.

## THEATRICAL

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE  
Even. at 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15  
The Light Opera Sensation  
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers  
Americas Prima Donna Comedienne  
MITZI  
Nights and Sat. Mats. 50c to \$2.50  
Pop. Wed. Mats. Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

ST. JAMES  
Mats. Today 8:15  
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY, IN  
CLARENCE  
BOOTH TARKINGTON  
With WALTER GILBERT & LEONA POWERS  
Prices Mats. 25c to 50c—Evs. 25c to \$1.00

## VILNA DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED SOON

Considerable Criticism, However, Is Leveled Against League's Agent's Seeming Bias in Favor of Poland's Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—There is every indication that the long outstanding dispute between Poland and Lithuania regarding the future of Vilna and the surrounding territory will be settled soon. Paul Hymans, the former Belgian Foreign Minister, who is acting for the League of Nations as an intermediary in the Vilna dispute, has submitted a project which, though in its present form is far from acceptable to the Lithuanian Government, will, when somewhat revised and its ambiguities removed, form a basis on which discussions can proceed.

The Hymans document opens by stating: "Poland and Lithuania recognize their reciprocal independence and sovereignty. The two states recognize that they have common interests which make necessary the establishment between them of a system of cooperation, founded on special conventions and on the creation of permanent machinery for coordination."

If Mr. Hymans by "reciprocal independence and sovereignty" means the independence and sovereignty of Lithuania, then the whole matter could be settled in a few hours. But the wording of the text, either by inadvertence or design, is of such an ambiguous nature that the Lithuanian officials, to say nothing of the European and British press, suspect that the signing of this document in its present form would secure little real "independence" to this small state.

#### "An International Scandal"

In drawing up his proposals for the future status of Lithuania, which includes Polish and Lithuanian as official languages, it is thought that Mr. Hymans has not been wholly free from a desire to meet French wishes in respect to the consolidation of the Polish state. Further color is lent to this view by his suggestion that Lithuania should be divided up into two cantons, a proposal that has been repudiated most emphatically by the Kovno Government as wholly inimical to any idea of Lithuanian independence. In fact, the additional proposal that both cantons should be placed under a joint council of foreign affairs with Poland, clearly indicates where Mr. Hymans' sympathies lie.

Altogether, the League of Nations is not considered to have been fortunate in its choice of a representative. Lord Robert Cecil is thought to have completely summarized the whole affair of Vilna and the way in which it has been handled when he alluded to it recently at Geneva as "an international scandal."

The League has had the matter in hand since March 4, and it is considered that little prestige can accrue to the League if the controversy is to be further prolonged owing to the bias of its representative. There seems to be little doubt that Lithuania will in the end gain possession of Vilna and her own sovereign independence, which fact even Poland is beginning to recognize. Therefore there seems less excuse than ever for Mr. Hymans' intransigent attitude, except as regards the indirect support he is receiving from France. Lithuanian authorities state they are willing and ready to meet Poland in every way possible, even to the extent of subscribing to article XI of the Hymans project, which says: "Lithuania shall assure to Poland free access to the sea and free transit. In addition the two countries shall come to an understanding whereby the port of Memel, while remaining under Lithuanian sovereignty, shall be at the disposal of Poland at all times in the same way as the Niemen for all classes of transport."

Change of Attitude Likely  
The only exception that the Lithuanian authorities take is in the concluding clause which states that Memel shall be open for all classes of transport, including munitions and war matériel, which in effect nullifies

her independence, her sovereignty and renders her neutrality in cases of war impossible.

In view of the recently added moral strength that has been acquired by the League, due in part to satisfactory solution of the Aland Island dispute, the decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies to place the settlement of the Silesian question in its hands and finally the appeal of Albania to its good offices, it is thought that a much firmer stand will be possible.

And though it is not likely that any change will be made at this stage in their representative on the Vilna dispute, it is considered probable that the next few days will not only see a decided change in the attitude adopted by Poland, but Mr. Hymans, it is considered, will also recognize the advisability of reflecting the truer opinion of the League, and the world in general, regarding the future independence of Lithuania.

## LEAGUE TAKES UP VARIOUS DISPUTES

Proposal Made That Chile and Bolivia Should Submit Their Differences to Three Jurists—Work of Council Deferred

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The Assembly of the representatives of the League of Nations was today occupied with questions of procedure, and also with various disputes among the smaller nations. The period allowed for the Poles and Lithuanians to reply concerning the agreement proposed by Paul Hymans of Belgium having expired yesterday afternoon, the Poles accepted the proposal with reservations, but the Lithuanians, before replying, are awaiting the return of a courier sent to request instructions from Kovno.

Dr. van Karnebeek, the president of the Assembly, has proposed to the delegates from Bolivia and Chile to the League to submit their differences to a committee of three jurists. Chile has accepted but Bolivia has asked its government for instructions.

The Hon. C. T. Doherty of Canada pointed out in his speech that the principal object of the League was disarmament. Dr. Wellington Koo of China, after refuting the various criticisms passed on the Council of the League, paid a tribute to the work already accomplished by the disarmament committee. This committee has decided that a violation of the Covenant should not bring about a state of war with the delinquent state, but should only give to the members of the League the right of proclaiming a state of war.

The Council of the League has decided to transmit to the Assembly a report on Italy by a temporary mixed commission on the reduction of armaments. Another request from the Council is that the recommendations of the international conference at Geneva on the treatment of women and children should be applied.

Capt. Stanley Bruce of Australia, after stating that the League wanted help and constructive criticism, declared that Australia would do all in her power to assist the League as she knew the value of arbitration. Eleven judges are to be elected to the international court of justice tomorrow. Alexander Stamboulinski, the Bulgarian Premier, arrives at Geneva today.

## SANTA CRUZ ISLAND AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Santa Cruz Island, off Santa Barbara, which Mexico claims, has been turned over to two women who have been adjudged legal owners of an undivided 14 per cent of the property by the California Supreme Court; but there is to be a petition filed for a rehearing of the case by the counsel for the defendants. Title to the island dates from 1830, when it was acquired through an old Spanish land grant.

## BOTTLE INDUSTRY BRIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—New Jersey bottle manufacturers declare that their business is beginning to show signs of recovery from the recent depression. They say more bottles are being used today than before prohibition went into effect because of the increased demand for soft drinks.

## JAPANESE MAKE ADVANCES TO CHINA

Negotiations as to Return of the Port of Tsingtao and Future Exploitation of the Shantung Railway Reopened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SHANGHAI, China (Tuesday)—Negotiations regarding Japan's return of Tsingtao to China have been reopened. Japan is willing to restore the whole of Tsingtao, but insists on its being made an open port. She also makes it a condition that the Shantung railway shall be exploited under Sino-Japanese management, the railway itself to be under the direction of Chinese bankers with Chinese railway guards. China will take over the Tsingtao customs.

PEKING, China (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The proposals of Japan, sent to China for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the dispute over Shantung, were made public today. The text, translated from the Chinese text which accompanied the copy written in Japanese, follows: "First—The rights to lease Kiaochow Bay, together with the rights and privileges of the neutral zone are to be fully restored to China."

"Second—If the Chinese Government, on its own initiative, opens the whole of the leased territory as a commercial port, recognizing liberty of residence by foreigners and of the carrying on of commercial, industrial and agricultural projects, and also recognizing the rights and privileges already acquired by foreigners, the Japanese Government will rescind the agreement formerly entered into for the establishment of concessions under exclusive jurisdiction, and of international concessions. (This refers to the agreement of May 25, 1915, regarding the 21 demands of Japan.) The Chinese Government agrees in the interest of trade and for the residence of foreigners, to open herself certain suitable places in the province of Shantung as commercial ports. The regulations for these will be drawn up by agreement between the Chinese Government and all countries which have interests there."

"Third—The railway from Kiaochow to Taninan, together with the mining areas belonging thereto, shall become the joint enterprise of China and Japan."

"Fourth—Japan to relinquish all preferential rights acquired by virtue of treaties relating to the leased territory of Kiaochow. (Japan under this relinquishes the rights acquired under 1915, 1917 and 1918 agreements.)"

"Fifth—Preferential rights in the Kao-Hau-Hau-Teh and the Chetoo-Weihsien railway shall be transferred by Japan to the joint management of the banking consortium. (These are projected railways.)"

"Sixth—The Tsingtao customs shall be recognized as part of the Chinese customs, in the same manner as during the German régime."

"Seventh—Regarding the disposal of public buildings and properties that are relinquished to China, but a mutual agreement shall be entered into for the future maintenance of all public works."

"Eighth—Details for the carrying out of the above provisions and other matters relating thereto shall be further settled by delegates appointed by the Chinese and Japanese Governments."

"When the Chinese Government

gives public notice of the formation of a special police force to guard the Kiao-Chow-Taninan Railway, the Japanese Government shall announce immediately the withdrawal of its troops and transfer responsibility for protection of the railway to China."

## NEW YORK FUSION CANDIDATE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Early returns indicate that Henry H. Curran, Fusion-Republican candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, has carried every borough with the exception of Brooklyn, and that he cut severely into Judge Reuben L. Haskell's vote in that borough. Judge Haskell is believed to have run second, and F. H. LaGuardia third, with William M. Bennett far behind the field.

One hundred election districts in Manhattan gave Curran 3587, Bennett 998, Haskell 336, LaGuardia 1008.

James L. Hines, who rebelled against Tammany in his campaign for borough president of Manhattan, was beaten apparently by a vote of three to one.

#### Col. A. Piatt Andrew Nominated

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Col. A. Piatt Andrew, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, won the Republican nomination for Congress at the special primary election in the Sixth Massachusetts District yesterday, defeating his leading opponent in the four-sided contest, Ransom C. Pingree of Haverhill, by more than 9000 votes. The other candidates, Leslie K. Morse, former Mayor of Haverhill, and Harrie M. Durham of Hamilton, polled only a small vote.

The "complete" figures for the district were as follows: Andrew, 19,419; Durham, 44; Morse, 1899, and Pingree, 10,401.

Charles I. Pettengill of Amesbury, the Democratic candidate, was unopposed for the nomination. Women were notably active at the polling places in most of the cities and towns in support of both the leading Republican candidates.

## RATE CUTS EXPECTED TO AID WESTERNERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reductions by western railroads in rates on cattle, hogs and sheep, in the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "will prove of material benefit to the western livestock raisers who have been heavily affected by the rapid decline in livestock prices since July, 1920."

The Commission expressed the belief yesterday in announcing that it had authorized the reductions proposed by the carriers, which will become effective on September 20 and amount to 30 per cent in cases where the present rates are higher than 50 cents a hundred pounds, but in no case decrease the rate below 50 cents a hundred.

Under the new tariffs practically all rates from points west of the Missouri River to Chicago, and from all points west of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River will be reduced in amounts ranging from 1 to 25 cents for 100 pounds. Similar reductions in all other live-stock rates now higher than 50 cents for 100 pounds are to be made, the commission said. In many cases, it was stated, the entire increase made in August, 1920, will be eliminated by the new tariffs. The commission estimated that the decreases would mean an annual reduction of revenues for the carriers of \$10,000,000.

## Annual Clearance Sale Lace Flouncing Remnants

95c a yard

Unexcelled opportunities are offered in this Clearance of Laces at the beginning of a season when practically every gown displays a touch of lace and a great many are completely draped with it.

There is a large assortment of Lace Flouncings, in lengths from 1 yard to 2½ yards, and in many instances several lengths of the same design may be secured.

Chantilly Laces and Embroidered Nets in widths from 18 to 40 inches may be secured in Navy Blue, Brown, Gray, Ecru, White and Black.

These goods are from our regular stock and include a number of discontinued designs which range from 2.50 to 8.95 per yard.

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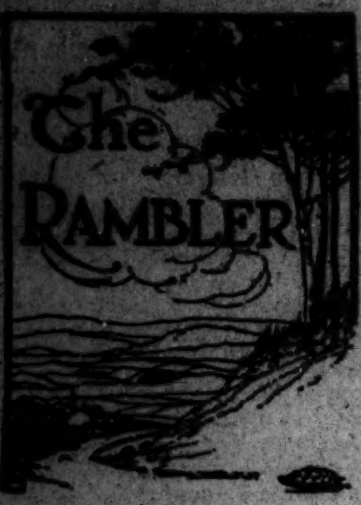
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## The Comic

George Meredith wrote a great deal, all of which is now collected, of course, but I rather think that the general reading public, even now that so much has been written about him, think of him only as the author of some remarkable novels with a style that in its way has not been equaled. But Meredith once wrote his well-known essay on the idea of comedy and it discussed pretty thoroughly the comic as we see it that speak the English language. There is, besides, a great deal in it about the Greek comedians and not a little about Molière, all of which we may read to our much profit. This is no place to write an essay or explain the somewhat subtle nature of the comic, one reason being that I could not do so if I tried, and if I could, it might take up too much valuable space. Nevertheless, gentle reader, we can agree that there are a great many comic sights in the world. If I said that there were a great many comic people, that might be too personal and therefore I shall not say it—suppose we say that there are many comic situations, only. If you remember Meredith's essay, a situation that strikes one man as comic, does not strike another in the same way. And there are some, who themselves supplying the comic to a situation, never in such a thing as the comic, but of these, again, it is not well to talk or I may become personal.

Caricature is not necessarily comedy, though there are plenty of comic figures in caricatures, but the really comic figures are not caricatures. When we speak of the "comic," supplement, we are more polite than we are critical, because the so-called comic supplement is simply a mass of exaggerations and monstrosities in raw colors. There is nothing comic about it but the name. Some of the most grotesque situations and people are caricatures, but the really comic figures are such as it is hard for them to caricature. I think that their robes and crowns are such as it is hard for them to caricature. I mean no disrespect to the prime minister of England or to those more or less misty personages that had the playful habit of inducing their acquaintances to take the place of the fatted calf. They were very solemn people and I understand were in the habit of going through some of their more recherché rites by moonlight, a very romantic and picturesque custom, but one attended with inconvenience.

Perhaps my conception of the ancient Druids has been much affected by the assiduous reading of work of "The Comic History of England," by Gilbert & Becket and illustrated by John Leech. As children will, I had heard of this rich and wonderful book, indeed had caught glimpses of it, and had longed to possess it, but did not, behold it only in the collections of my youthful and more fortunate friends. But one glorious day there came to me, among a number of gift books, "The Comic History of England."

For years after that I used to study the illustrations at intervals of time and I can see the one of an English soldier of the fifteenth century entitled "English archer of the period, from such a rare old print." I admit that probably neither illustration nor legend would have fetched much of a price if offered for a colored supplement. And I have always remembered a very sensible reflection of the author, how that seeing in the spacious days of Elizabeth and the Merry Monarch there were no umbrellas and no cabs, the gorgeous costumes of the gallants must have become sadly bedraggled and dirty when the weather was bad. I think that is a fact that we often leave out of calculation. The color-loving, the artistic, the lover of the past, the curious in matters of costume, read enviously of the lovely, brilliant clothes that men wore then, of their apple green doublets and their rich silk hose and Spanish leather shoes. They never stop to think what a soggy mass of discouraged flannel a man would become, he he never so brave a gallant, after he had spent an hour in the rain in such clothes. One becomes uncomfortable to picture it.

One of the practices of the ancient Druids, if I do not mistake, was to cut mistletoe at midnight (standard time) or at a certain quarter of the moon and I think that the "Comic History" says that was done with a golden sickle and points out what very poor work a golden sickle must have done. These long-bearded hierophants no doubt had a distinct object in doing this and obtained very remarkable results, but I am reminded of what Dickens says in his description of a scene on the stage where a character in the play cuts a stage flower or something of that sort from a stage tree and Dickens says that it resembles a piece of pickled cabbage. Not for one moment do I imply that an approved Druid, familiar with Stonehenge as you are with the sweet, shady side of Pall Mall,

would have any traffic with pickled cabbages, which do not go with long beards and flowing robes and golden sickles, because they, the pickled cabbages, lack distinction. But when I think about this favorite pastime of the Druids, I always am reminded of what Dickens says. He had a sense of the comic, but does not come as near to Meredith's conception of that quality as does Thackeray.

One of the historic comic situations is found in English parliamentary history when Edmund Burke in declaiming against the French Revolution and its authors (if it had any) threw upon the floor of the House a pike-head of the kind much favored in France. He was caricatured at the time in the act of throwing the implement away from him with a majestic pomposity, heightened rather than lessened by the reputation that evidently possessed him. He was a man, as an English writer has pointed out, without a sense of humor and so without a sense of pathos; no one with the slightest sense of the comic or the humorous could have done this in a parliamentary assembly and expected to be taken seriously, but the situation itself is comic and it was immediately so understood. Burke betrayed still more his lack of a sense of the largely comic when he wrote about Marie Antoinette. She was treated with cruelty and meant by the extremists, no one denies that, but Burke ought to have understood that in a literary sense Marie Antoinette was an impossible figure in an allegory of martyrdom. There is nothing comic about her story, but there is a great deal that is comic in the attitude of Burke toward that story. It may take some temerity to say what may seem to decrease the pathos of the history of Louis XVI's Queen, but the situation of a physical suffering of an individual is quite another thing than that of an individual who represents a school of political and social thought and is thereby merged in that school. Burke disregarded one side of the story and made the Queen thereby what in no wise helped her side or added to historical accuracy. J. H. S.

## OULTON BROAD FOR BIRDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A proposal is on foot to systematize the control of Oulton Broad, and incidentally to make it a sanctuary for wild birds. To anyone who knows the "broad," the series of inland lakes formed by the widening or "broadening" out of the rivers of East Anglia, the idea will make instant appeal. Some of the broads, like Wroxham, are expansive and deep, with sailing-water for large boats all over it; others are shallow; still others, like that of Ditham, where sailing matches were held not so long ago, have become little more than tracks of watery reeds. But in spite of all these changes, in spite of the fact that where you saw a dozen sailing yachts 25 years ago, you see 100 today, the broads retain much of their primitive charm and beauty. The reed bushes tower aloft in profusion; flowers of a hundred varieties abound, sunsets such as are only to be seen in level districts delight the eye, and over all these broads reigns a stillness and a calm as if the landscape had been fresh created.

Oulton Broad, it must be admitted, has lost something of this quietude, owing to its proximity to the busy port of Lowestoft. It stands only a pleasant two miles' walk from that town, on the little river Waveney. Every true Borrowian will remember the name, for hither came George Borrow to settle down in a house known as Oulton Cottage. Borrow's "Bible Travels" in Spain were over, and he was bent on attaining fame by means of literature. As he sat in his cottage home he could occasionally hear the roar of the North Sea; from his summer house which he built as a study at the end of his garden he could look out over Oulton Broad.

Miss Elizabeth Harvey, one of his closest friends, has told us how he used to sit in his "wooden pavilion," writing, translating, and at times singing strange songs in a stentorian voice which caused the passers-by on the lake to marvel.

The house where Borrow lived is gone, but you may linger by the copse of firs near which it stood, where "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," and "The Romany Rye" were written, and Jasper Petulengro was entertained.

The trouble with Oulton Broad at present is that it is subject to many authorities. The Lowestoft Town Council have their rights; the Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Commissioners have theirs; the Great Eastern Railway Company (successors of the "Company of Proprietors of the Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation") and the Drainage Commissioners are not to be thrust aside. All these and many others attended a recent conference to discuss the control of the rights of Oulton Broad, and other matters concerning its interests. The broad itself is now a part of Lowestoft, but there is a tangle of rights over the whole expanse.

At one time, as the Mayor of Lowestoft pointed out, the broad was open to the sea, and many boats mooring there found it a haven of refuge. Then the railway, now the Great Eastern line, came along, and obtained the right to build a lock, thus cutting off Oulton Broad from the ocean. Also the custom arose for people to drop buoys on the broad, the rule being that anyone had the right to attach his craft to these buoys, and if the owner turned up, he simply drew alongside.

The Mayor was strongly of opinion that Oulton Broad should be made a sanctuary for wild birds, as had been done in other parts of the country. He pointed out that at the close of the war a large number of cots could be found on the broad; at the present time there was not a single cot there.

Other speakers were equally emphatic. One man who had known the broad for more than 40 years spoke of hundreds of wild fowl which had haunted it in years gone by, and referred especially to the whooper swans flying about in its vicinity. The movement for unified control is well on its way to success, and not the least of its achievements will be that it has made Oulton Broad the sanctuary for birds which it should have been these many years ago.

## AN IRISH GARDEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Adair's garden at Knocknagall was renowned far and wide, and pictures and descriptions of it had appeared from time to time in the gardening papers, English as well as Irish. The house itself nestled comfortably in a nook on the hilly ground above one of the lower reaches of the Shannon, and the garden spread itself round in unconventional beauty and wandered up the hill according as the lie of the land dictated, or Miss Adair's fancy in making new beds or extending the shrubberies took her. It seemed to have a special element of growth in it, and, unlike most gardens which breathe the essence of exclusive proprietorship, it appeared to form an important part of the landscape, even of the beautiful soft sky which hung over it and changed from hour to hour as is characteristic of Irish skies.

But beauty alone was not the sole object of the garden. In the opinion of Timothy Murphy, the man-of-all-work in the place, the flower beds were of far less importance than the kitchen garden, and there was always more or less of a pull between him and his mistress as to their respective claims. He would listen respectfully to Miss Adair's rhapsodies over the flowers, but he generally "disremembered" the names of even the more common of them, and his heart was with his beans and cabbages. There indeed he reigned supreme, and Miss Adair was wont to say that if she required an extra quantity of peas for the dinner table she had to go and steal them as he had every god counted. It was entirely in her own interest that Timothy kept such a jealous eye on the garden produce as everything marketable was sold after the house had been supplied.

"There's been some schamer round the place," he would say; or, "Thim tinkers has been up the road again," tinkers being a generic name for beggars and small hucksters who make a living from place to place. On Sundays and holidays a large force bush would be put in each gap for fear anyone would come "thramplin'" the garden, and many a time Timothy would give up his Sunday outing to keep an eye on things. It is true the depredations were trifling and could generally be put down to strangers from the city who could hardly be expected to discriminate between the wild, picturesque quality of the beds and out-and-out nature.

The birds were the more serious thieves but Timothy was an adept in the making of scarecrows. He would



Timothy was adept in making scarecrows

be seen on summer evenings down by the haystack at the bottom of the field stuffing out the framework of one of them with straw—very particular as to the shape of the shoulders, and stepping back at intervals like an artist painting a portrait to get a proper effect. He would cast a covetous eye on Miss Adair's skirts and coats even before they got to the stage of being discarded, and it came in the end to her having to take into consideration the ultimate destination of her clothes.

"Would your honor be able to spare me an old shawl to put on the Chinaman in the strawberries?" and almost before Miss Adair had decided to part with the garment she would see it decorating a picturesque figure wearing a hideous mask.

It was no wonder the birds would not venture near the fruit and the efficacy of the scarecrows was tested when one of them fell on his face and the blackbirds swooped down, and as Timothy said, "made short work of the strawberries."

At one time the kitchen garden was draped, so to speak, with cords on which were hung a set of bells that had been discarded from the house in favor of more modern electrical appliances, but the sound made by them when stirred by the wind seemed to be rather agreeable to the birds than otherwise. The scarecrows, of which there were generally several in the garden, served also to keep off the trippers who would sometimes take a turn in the place leaving their tracks behind them in broken boughs and rooted up flowers.

They'd need to pay that poor man a lot of money to stay there all day, said one of them, surveying from the fence on the opposite side of the field a realistic figure with a gun made out of a broomstick.

It was a proud moment in Timothy's life when he reported to Miss Adair this tribute to his handiwork.

## THE MISTRESS OF DEER ISLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The afternoon shadows were lengthening as our car swung round a curve on the road between Newburyport and Amesbury, Massachusetts; and we came into sight of Deer Island, the rustic retreat made famous by Harriet Prescott Spofford, the author. To the right flowed the winding silver Merrimack; to the left a great wall of pines and firs screened the river from view; and away toward the horizon stretched broad meadows, ending in a background of shrubbery and trees. The various shades of green we saw ranging from the yellowish-olive of the sun-burnt grass to the purplish-emerald of the distant trees, would have made a beautiful Corot picture.

In a trice we had crossed the chain bridge and had alighted on Deer Island and approached the gray homestead that for more than fifty years has been noted for the hospitality of its mistress. The wicker gate clicked softly as we closed it, and at the door we were met by Mrs. Richardson, one of Mrs. Spofford's sisters. She invited us around to the west side of the house, and there the vine-covered veranda where Whittier and Emerson, Holmes and Lowell had passed many a pleasant hour we watched the Merrimack flow lazily by that afternoon early in September. A carpet of mossy green swept down to its rocky ledge. Squirrels were frisking on the lawn and scampering from tree to tree. A clump of golden-glow brightened a corner by the veranda. Around us lay all the beauty of nature Mrs. Spofford had recreated in poetry and in prose. We could easily imagine the beauty of an evening at Deer Island—on the Merrimack with pine trees silhouetted against the cool western sky; the moon leaning above the eastern horizon where the Merrimack meets the sea; and the ever varying sunset reflected in all the glory of the crimson afterglow.

"When I was a girl," said Mrs. Richardson whimsically in opening the conversation, "I disliked being called Harriet Prescott Spofford's sister. I wanted to be known by my own name. Once I voiced my grievance to one of my sister's guests."

"That's nothing," he returned. "How would you like to be me? I am known to the world only as the husband of Rose Terry Cooke."

"Another thing," continued Mrs. Richardson, "after I had been introduced to the usual formula, the host unctuously volunteered the additional information that I had no talent."

"Yes," I replied, "I was the last of seven children, and it all oozed out before it got to me."

"As to my sister's talent, I think she largely inherited it from our mother, who, when we were children, occasionally wrote but never published anything. Harriet began to write as a schoolgirl when she was attending the Pinkerton Academy. Her first story to appear in 'The Atlantic Monthly' was 'In a Cellar.' The editor, James Russell Lowell, thought it must be a translation from some French writer, because nothing to equal its beauty of style had ever before been contributed by an American. It was not until Thomas Wentworth Higginson, an old friend of our family, vouched for its authenticity that Lowell accepted it for 'The Atlantic.'"

"Richard Spofford, my sister's husband, was a writer, but he was one of the most brilliant orators and finest lawyers in equity Essex County has ever produced," said Mrs. Richardson in reply to our question as to whether Mrs. Spofford's husband had also been literary.

"A few years after his marriage to my sister Mr. Spofford bought this quaint old house. The place was naturally romantic, but he made it what it is now. My sister always enjoyed meeting people, and she has entertained many famous visitors, in this house. The last literary soiree she held was a year ago at the Ludlow, in Boston. Of all her visitors I remember Whittier best. I suppose it is because so often when out for a walk he would stop at Deer Island for an informal call. There was a mutual admiration. Whittier would address poems to my sister, and she would address poems to him."

"Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, was another of my sister's famous visitors. One Sunday he offered to be my escort to church. Home embarrassed I felt, when he came down stairs, dressed in a motley brown suit, a yellow shirt, and wearing a magenta tie! To add to this Bohemian-like incongruity he wore his hair in long curls. I felt so mortified because of his appearance that at church I insisted on sitting in a back pew. After the service, to add further to my chagrin, he refused to leave the church until every one else had passed out. I believe he dressed in that erratic fashion on purpose, because I heard later that after he went to London he cut off his curls and dressed like a civilized person."

Mrs. Spofford did not have the opportunity to do much traveling. In all she spent only about a year abroad. In speaking of this year Mrs. Richardson said her sister always felt she should have gone 20 years earlier. Apropos of this remark I wish to take the liberty of quoting a passage from William Dean Howells' "Literary Friends and Acquaintance." This is what the dean of American letters gives as his estimate of Mrs. Spofford's talent:

"I remember that the evening when we met her (Mr. Spofford) was talking of their some time going to Italy that she might study for imaginative literature certain Italian cities he named . . . and now I heartily wish she could have fulfilled that purpose, if it was a purpose, or realized that dream, if it was only a dream. Perhaps, however, that sumptuous and glowing fancy of hers which had taken the fancy of the young readers of that day needed the

cold New England background to bring out all its intensities of tint, all its splendors of light."

On our departure Mrs. Richardson invited us into the house to see Mrs. Spofford's study and the drawing room. By the window of the study stood the wing chair, familiar to all who have seen photographs of Mrs. Spofford taken in late years. The rooms were filled with all kinds of mementoes. Over a secretary hung a medallion of Robert Louis Stevenson, presented Mrs. Spofford by Saint-Gaudens. Two pictures in the drawing-room especially attracted attention. One was an oil painting of her favorite Merrimack. The other was a steel engraving of some desert scene, which some anonymous admirer of Mrs. Spofford's "Desert Sands" had sent her.

## THE FLOWER MAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The first time I saw him, he was wheeling his bicycle up a dusty white road in the hot sunshine of the South of France. A curious dusty figure. His gray hat was set at a



A curious, dusty figure with his flower and his glass

peculiar upright angle which gave an appearance of great length to his head. He joined our party and gradually became deeply engrossed in what one soon saw to be a subject of vital interest to him.

"Flowers!" His eye fell upon a bunch, composed mainly of clover and orchids which I held in my hand. "You're fond of flowers?" he remarked. I answered that I was but that I had never before come across the little purple orchids which he saw before him.

"Ah! No!" he said, "they're quite peculiar to this part of the world. That! Ah, yes, a marvelous blue. No. It's not a gentian. It's a gentian in England they call it here, grow well in Devonshire." He next noticed a thick fleshy brown flower. "That is only a parasite. It grows on the yellow crocuses." So, touching one and another gently, the whole bunch was reviewed.

"Have you noticed them through a glass at all? Brings out the beauty," he remarked. He had slipped a large magnifying glass from one of his side pockets. This he passed to me, and never shall I forget the amazing beauty of the pink clover heads as viewed through its lens. A revelation of form and color was there, aided by the brightness of the sunshine in which the flowers were bathed. One's whole vision was quickened, and I found myself eagerly searching for and discovering new beauties at every turn.

"That gives you an idea," he remarked, "but this is stronger. You can see the smaller things better." From an inner pocket he drew a tiny brass-mounted magnifier which he slipped from its shammy-leather case. "There!" A joyous, eager look lighted his face and I found his enthusiasm catching. "See the tongue and stamens of the orchid through this. About two inches away is the best."

I looked as directed. The silver-red sheen on the stalks of the little flowers was amazing—the tiny stamens stood out like fine sunlit glass tubes and the finely pointed sheaths at the base of the stems were quickened with a liquid emerald. On the leaves of the clovers the lovely spiky hairs caught and showered forth rainbow reflections as they sprang away from their starry patterned ground, while the perfect trumpet forms of the little grow well seemed almost to burn with their deep and vivid blue. Beautiful! Beautiful! I gazed long.

"I always carry them about with



HOW DOES A FRENCH CRIEF

Put the touch of genius into his dishes? He uses



ALL SAUCE

me wherever I go," the flower man remarked with a smile as I, at last, handed him back the glasses. "It makes such a difference. You see such a lot of things you don't notice at once in the flowers, and you find out their characteristics, too. They are wonderfully interesting—flowers. Such companions, you know. You find them wherever you go."

## LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The two international free trade congresses, held in London and Antwerp respectively, having been highly successful, it was arranged to hold a third in Holland in 1914. The outbreak of war prevented the congress meeting. On the restoration of peace it became possible to reconstitute the international committee, and to arrange an emergency conference of free traders, which met in London last October. It was decided to hold a third congress in the present year. It met at Amsterdam on September 13, occupying the three following days. The main questions submitted for consideration will be how far can free trade restore national and world economic well-being, and how can it restore international intercourse? The cosmopolitan character of the gathering is indicated by the fact that members will be allowed to address the congress in Dutch, English, French or German. There will be entertainments and excursions customary on such occasions, commencing with a reception by the municipality of Amsterdam on the evening of the opening day.

In his Life of Queen Victoria—a marvel of frankness and discretion—Mr. Lytton Strachey devotes a couple of pages to the remarkable doings of "The Boy Jones." After relating how he was discovered under the sofa in a room adjoining the Queen's bedroom in Buckingham Palace, how he spent three days in the palace hiding under various beds, varying his visits by seating himself on the throne watching the Queen at close quarters and "hearing the Princess Royal squawl" he was sent to prison for three months. On being released he straightaway returned to Buckingham Palace, was again arrested and finally sent off to sea on a man-of-war "and so," Mr. Strachey says, "The Boy Jones passed out of history."

I am able to add a final chapter. In a letter to a leading Australian paper I adverted to the case of this inscrutable boy. A reader writing from Sydney, said: "In 1892 I was employed at a storekeeper's at Daylesford, Victoria. There was a . . . sailor man by the name of Jones, who had worked in Daylesford and district for a good number of years. He was a 'bill poster,' bell ringer, chimney sweep, and generally a handy man. It was commonly understood at Daylesford that this was the Boy Jones of Buckingham Palace fame. I once asked him if this was so, but he would not be drawn into any statement on the subject."

## The International Ginkgo Tree

One of the exports from Japan which has met universal favor and unqualified approval in Europe and America is the Ginkgo tree. You will see hardly a public park on the continent or in England without it, and, as for American cities, "Ginkgo" is one of the park commissioners' standbys. Washington, District of Columbia, has adopted it as its "official street tree"—whatever that means. Because it is so handy under city conditions—that explains its popularity, in part. It is also a large and tall tree, peerless for shade.

Its name has proved almost impregnable to western tongues. Some one has said that to get two tree experts who will agree on the spelling, "you would have to go to Japan—and there they dodge the issue and draw a picture." Ginkgo, ginkgo, jinkgo, ginko, jinko—are a few accidental variations of the puzzle. Many tactful persons have adopted "Maidenhair Tree," as a way out—its long-petioled leaves are quite the shape of the so-called maidenhair fern of American woods. Although classified botanically among the "evergreens" or "conifers," it is deciduous, and its cone is not a cone at all, but a fruity covered seed.

## ESKIMO KAIKAS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

More than one Arctic explorer has said that the kaikak is beyond comparison the best boat for a single oarsman ever invented. The kaikak, it should be explained, is a long, narrow, shallow canoe, or shali, with a deck in the middle of which is a hole just large enough to admit the body of its occupant. This occupant wears a jacket, laced tightly about the wrists and the head, and fitted so closely to the ring of the kaikak that the man can capsize and right himself again without getting wet, and without letting a drop of water into the boat.

It needs a good deal of practice to sit in such a boat, to say nothing of managing it in all weathers. One explorer watched a friend of his who got into one for the first time. He capsize four times within two minutes. No sooner was he got upon even keel and let go again, than he again stood on his head with the bottom of the kaikak in the air.

Greenlanders begin their practice early, and develop wonderful skill. Nobody is an expert kaikak-man until he has mastered the art of righting himself after capsizing. A thorough expert will do this without an oar by the help of his throwing-sticks, or even by one arm alone. The righting of the accomplishment is reached when he does not even need to use the flat of his hand, but can keep it clenched. To show that this can readily be done, an Eskimo has been seen to take a stone in his clenched hand before capsizing, and come up with it still in his grasp.

Such a man is prepared to defy almost any weather. If the sea is very heavy he lays the broad side of the kaikak to it, holding the paddle flat out on the windward side, pressing it against her deck, bends forward and lets the wave roll over him; or else he throws himself on his side toward it, resting on his flat paddle, and rights himself again when it has passed.

Some experts have recourse to a still prettier feat of seamanship. As the sea curls over them they voluntarily capsize; receive it on the bottom of the kaikak, and when it has passed right themselves again.

## The Letter Writer in Florence

There is a small man in Florence who sits all day long in a quiet corner of the piazza under a colonnade behind a little table. He is the scrivano, or public letter writer, the secretary of those who cannot read or write for themselves.

Every morning by 9 o'clock he is at his post, with his old-fashioned desk before him, his pen and ink pot and paper; and there he sits all day waiting for his clients, until at dusk he houses chair and table in a neighboring courtyard, and disappears until next day.

A survival from olden times, when reading and writing were the rare accomplishments of a limited few, he and his kind must find their work scanty and irregular in these days of widespread education and government schools; but even so, among those whose youth dates back to days previous to the establishment of communal schools, there are many who are illiterate, and it is usually such who resort, as in old days, to the public letter writer, if so be that they have no son or daughter or grandchild to wield the pen for them at home.

On market days, especially, when the peasants come in from the country, is the scrivano likely to find his services in request for the reading and writing of notes of sale and purchase, or the inditing of letters to some far-off daughter or son. But even in the last ten years or so, the number of clients has waned greatly, and much of the time one may see Sor Simone sitting idle now, looking out across the sunny piazza from his shaded place behind the little ink-stained desk.



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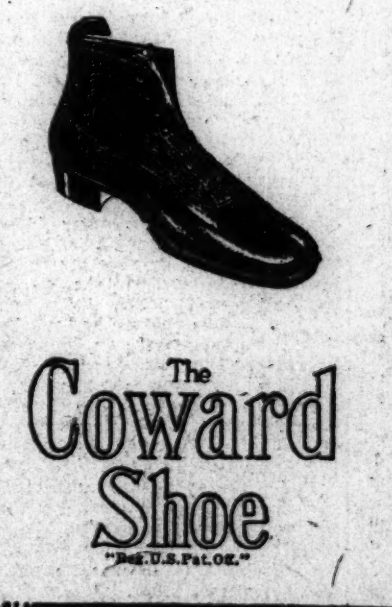
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## MINE OWNERS ASK DELAY OF INQUIRY

Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the West Virginia Investigating Committee, Declares He Will Go to Bottom of Mingo Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the West Virginia mine disturbances, served notice yesterday on miners and operators alike that he intended to get to the bottom of the whole trouble before he is through with the official inquiry into conditions in the Mingo and Logan districts.

Immediately upon his return to Washington yesterday, Senator Kenyon called a meeting of his committee for this morning. At this meeting a vote will be taken on whether the committee should proceed to the scene of the trouble on September 18 or thereafter.

If the committee decides to postpone their departure for Huntington, West Virginia, it will be for the reason that the members feel that their presence on the scene at this time might influence the Mingo trials and the grand jury investigation of the Logan County shootings which is about to begin.

On the other hand, the members of the committee are impatient to go immediately to the scene of the recent civil war. It was their original thought that their presence in the troubled area might serve to influence the miners and operators to adjust their difficulties amicably, or at least to lessen the disorders.

Operators Oppose Inquiry  
Senator Kenyon declared last night that the question of immediate departure, in view of the legal proceedings now under way was one to which the committee must devote serious consideration. He said that he did not wish to interfere with due process of the law but if a way could be found in which the committee could conduct its inquiry without influencing too much the trials now in progress, the members undoubtedly would leave on September 18, the original date agreed upon.

Mine operators are conducting an active campaign to prevent the committee from prosecuting its investigation at this time. But aside from a possible postponement of the West Virginia trip these plans will have no effect upon the committee members.

The latest telegram received by Senator Kenyon was from E. T. Vinson, general counsel for the operators, who stated that the presence of the committee would "seriously embarrass" the trials in Mingo and the grand jury investigation in Logan County.

Senator Kenyon is looking to the future more than to the immediate conditions, declaring that the committee must determine upon a permanent solution of the labor troubles rather than seek some measure of temporary relief.

Responsibility Must Be Fixed  
"I am going to get at the whole truth of the West Virginia trouble before I am through," said Senator Kenyon. "What I want to arrive at more than anything else is a real remedy for the conditions that have existed in the coal fields in that State."

"I have under consideration the creation of an industrial commission, something like the War Labor Board we once had. The responsibility for the recent civil war must be fixed and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of it."

Senator Kenyon expressed himself as firmly opposed to the methods of the operators in suppressing their employees. "The use of gunmen, both as private detectives and as deputy sheriffs, is a practice that makes for trouble," he declared. "It should be stopped for all time."

Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, a member of the committee, is anxious to get to the scene of the recent trouble. He hesitates about the advisability of going immediately, however, in view of the pending trials. Himself a former miner, his sympathies are clearly with the miners. He declared that he intended to make careful inquiry into the living conditions of the employees, in the hope of improving their conditions of life.

Telegram of Operator  
Senator Kenyon on his last day studying reports on the situation and reviewing previous testimony taken by his committee before the recess. He declined to comment on the flood of telegrams he received from the operators other than to say that they will be given due consideration by his committee today. The telegram sent by Mr. Vinson reads as follows:

"The trials of men indicted for murder and arson in connection with the Mingo trouble are now in process in Mingo County and it will take several weeks to conclude them. The prosecuting attorney of that county has asked me to urge upon your committee to postpone your coming for a further investigation until after the trials are concluded. All the lawyers of the operators who are acquainted with the details of the conditions in Mingo County are engaged in these trials. Myself and other two representatives of the operators know comparatively nothing of these details and could give your committee but little, if any, assistance."

"I am informed that the grand jury of Logan County will be in session after tomorrow to investigate the recent insurrection directed toward that county. The presence of your com-

mittee here to carry on its further investigation at this time would seriously embarrass the trials in Mingo and the grand jury investigation in Logan County. I want, therefore, to urge upon the committee to postpone its further investigation until these local matters are concluded."

## MORE WORK IN NAVY YARDS IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Navy announced yesterday that efforts will be made by the Navy Department to run the navy yards on the country on a six-day week basis instead of the five-day basis. The cutting of appropriations for the navy by Congress made it necessary to drop one day's work a week, but now that wages of employees have been cut, in compliance with the recommendation of the General Wage Board, it is possible that the Navy Department may see its way to giving the employees work for six days a week.

"The wage reduction will go into effect on September 16 and Secretary Denby said yesterday that no further action would be taken on the appeals of the employees. In his opinion the cut was necessary under the economy plan of the Administration, and the new scale would not compare unfavorably with rates paid outside the navy yards."

The employees will accept the reduction without further protest pending a reply to an appeal sent to President Harding, in which it was alleged that "injustices are being imposed upon navy yard employees in the guise of economy."

The wages received by a first-class machinist in the navy yard under the new scale will not support a family of five, according to the American standard approved by the Department of Labor, it is claimed.

Employees in navy yards all along the Atlantic coast have taken action similar to the local men according to officials of the machinists' union. Telegrams have been received from union organizations at the Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk yards by union officials here, stating that the employees have adopted resolutions protesting against the wage cut.

## SAVING ESTIMATED IN EARLY DELIVERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By providing earlier delivery of registered bank mail in New York City, Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, has estimated that a saving of \$100 a day in interest charges, on the basis of 5% per cent, is being effected to the business community of that city.

"The bank reports that an average of \$5,000,000 daily is collected through the clearing house on the day of receipt, which, under the old conditions, would have been received too late for clearing," Mr. Hays stated. "On July 1 the Post Office Department arranged to have this class of mail made up in direct sacks, either at the place of origin, or so arranged in transit and sent direct to the postal stations in the financial district without going through the general post office. This method saves considerable handling and often avoids 24 hours' delay by getting the mail into the Clearing House before 10 a. m., the time when transactions for that day close."

"The Federal Reserve Bank reports that during two weeks immediately preceding the inauguration of the direct-pouch method the sum of approximately \$800,000 a day was deferred in the United States Treasurer's account. Checks received from the Treasurer have been collected on the day of receipt and immediate credit given therefor. At 5% per cent, this would be equal to \$100 per day saving in interest charge. The amount collected would be even greater during those periods of each year when the volume of transactions are larger than the period under review."

"The Federal Reserve Bank also reports that the hour gained in dispatching mail permits it to forward \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 daily to western ports, under the 'Twenty-first Century,' which would indicate a daily saving to business interests in our district of about \$75 to \$150."

## STRIKING UNIONS DENIED REHEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Unless strikers called by several unions in the building trades because of dissatisfaction over the wage awards made by Judge K. M. Laddis are ended before tomorrow, contractors, through their two associations, will declare Chicago an "open shop" town, it was indicated here yesterday.

This movement followed the cancellation by Judge Laddis of his order granting a rehearing on the awards. At his summer home at Burt Lake, Michigan, Judge Laddis had approved an appeal for a rehearing from Thomas S. Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, but this was followed by a protest from E. M. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers Association, notifying the judge of the fact that the unions, by refusing to abide by the award, had violated the arbitration agreement.

Judge Laddis said he had not heard that any unions were on strike when he granted the rehearing, and replied that any further hearing, under the conditions, would be a waste of time. President Kearney spent the day trying to persuade the striking union leaders to get their men back to work.

Under the open shop agreement, if the employers carry out their threat, union and non-union men will be hired indiscriminately. With widespread unemployment they figure there will be no shortage of labor.

## PROCEDURE FIXED FOR FARM LOANS

War Finance Corporation Lays Down Rules Under Which Advances Will Be Made in Aid of Agricultural Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The procedure and general rules under which loans will be considered by the War Finance Corporation under the recently enacted legislation authorizing government loans and advances, have been set forth in a circular letter which has been sent to banks, trust companies, farmers' organizations and every financial institution in the agricultural sections of the United States. A statement regarding these terms as issued by the War Finance Corporation follows:

"To facilitate the handling of the advances and to afford the necessary assistance as quickly as possible, the corporation has created committees in the agricultural and live-stock sections of the country whose chief duties will be to consider applications from banks, bankers, and trust companies in the first instance, and pass upon the collateral offered. These applications will be forwarded to the corporation at Washington with the recommendations of the committees. As loans to banks under this section will represent the discount of agricultural and live-stock paper, one of the chief functions of the committee will be to consider the adequacy of the security offered. Experienced bankers and business men qualified to pass upon such collateral will compose the committees. The members of the committees have been selected, and announcement will be made when acceptance of appointments have been received. They will serve without compensation for their services."

"An agricultural purpose upon which loans may be based is described in the circular as any purpose connected with the growing, harvesting, preparation for market, and marketing of agricultural products, or the raising, fattening and marketing of live stock. Loans may be made to banks which have made advances for these purposes, or which may have discounted or rediscounted agricultural paper. The amount of any advance made by the corporation is limited to the aggregate of all outstanding advances made by the borrower for agricultural purposes."

"The rate of interest will be determined from time to time by the board of directors of the corporation. Under the law, a bank obtaining advances on the basis of loans made by it for agricultural purposes may not charge upon such loans a rate of interest greater than 2 per cent in excess of the rate of interest charged by the War Finance Corporation."

"Advances may be made against the note or acceptance of the borrower or other negotiable instrument, making him primarily and unconditionally liable for the repayment of the advance."

"Part 2 of the circular gives full information to banks, bankers and trust companies desiring to sell to the War Finance Corporation notes or instruments of indebtedness secured by agricultural products. The corporation is authorized by the law to purchase such obligations in exceptional cases."

STATE SCHOOLS TO EMPHASIZE CIVICS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Oregon—A voluntary committee has been appointed by Gov. B. W. Olcott for the purpose of developing a state-wide plan of Americanization, particularly among foreigners who are about to become citizens. The Governor says: "It is important that every illiterate in America who has the privilege of voting be taught to read and write. Further, it is important that he know the underlying principles of our government and come into full comprehension of our national ideals. It must be kept in mind that every plan for Americanization includes a full opportunity for every boy and girl in Oregon to get such an education as will permit him to give back to the Commonwealth the right sort of service as a citizen."

"The state Board of Education is notifying the principals of the various high schools throughout the State that henceforth civics will take the place of English history in the third year of high school and that American history will extend throughout the entire fourth year. This means that hereafter no boy or girl may be graduated from a standard four-year high school who has not had two years of American history and civics."

PAN-AMERICAN POSTAL COMPACT  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Shipment of merchandise packages weighing up to 22 pounds will be possible under a parcel post convention just adopted by the Pan-American Postal Congress, in session here. Such shipments would be provided for between countries ratifying the convention.

The other provisions of the convention were that there would be freedom of transit through contracting countries, that payment of from 20 to 40 cents United States gold would be made by the country of origin to the country of destination on packages weighing from 11 to 22 pounds, and an agreement on the part of the countries of destination not to make more than a single local charge not exceeding 10 cents.

Adoption of this convention completed one of the most important tasks of the congress.

The parcels post agreement provides for the formation of a Pan-American parcels union, embracing the United States and all countries of South and Central America, and superseding numerous agreements between separate nations for the handling of parcels. The United States delegates, O. K. Davis, and Edwin Sands, declare the shipment of parcels from the United States will by this agreement be made more satisfactory and greatly facilitated.

## MILWAUKEE ADOPTS CONFERENCE PLAN

Unemployment Put First in List of Problems That Will Be Placed Before City's Business and Professional Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Milwaukee is going to tackle its unemployment problem of 25,000 persons out of work with a definite plan of 13 specific recommendations, which has been adopted by a general conference of business men and professional men.

Three additional propositions are to be considered. They are establishment of a peace labor board; installation of part-time employment both locally and nationally; and methods to assist unemployed purchasers of homes on the installment plan in order to save these homes from foreclosure. The dominant note of the conference is optimism, and a public statement says that the conference refuses to believe that the situation is hopeless. The assurance is given that with unselfish cooperation business can be helped to make a start on the road to normal conditions. Thoughts of private advantage must be repressed; start all public works as soon as possible; push building of civic centers; define zoning and city planning ordinances, but take no advantage of emergency to weaken these undertakings; give active and unequalled support to movement to provide homes which workers can buy on easy payments; call special session of Legislature to provide 1923 road program; declaration that now is the time to begin private buildings as prices will be no lower in spring; manufacturers should take advantage of present conditions to put their plants in a high state of efficiency; owners of houses and other buildings urged to begin immediately repairs and improvements; grant water and fire protection to buildings outside city; induce railroads to carry on track elevation and depression; the public should not retrench on ordinary expenditures.

A questionnaire is being prepared in which employers will be questioned with regard to the feasibility of part-time employment and whether their workers are willing to accept the experiment.

MOTORCYCLISTS ON ENDURANCE RUN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPOKANE, Washington—The North Pacific sectional endurance run for motorcycles from Spokane to Seattle, Washington, and return has just been completed. The distance for the round trip, according to speedometer record, was 708 miles.

Thirty motorcycles, several of them with side cars and one passenger, entered the race, leaving Spokane at 4:30 a. m. and (those who made a perfect score) arriving at Seattle at 3 p. m.

On the return trip the cyclists left Seattle at 4:30 a. m. and arrived at Spokane at 3 p. m. A number of the riders finished the trip, both going and coming, over an hour ahead of the schedule time. Of the 30 riders 17 made perfect scores. There were two or three accidents that threw riders out of the contest and several riders tired of the trip and dropped out. The Cascade range of mountains was crossed through the Snoqualmie pass, which was reported as not being in good condition for such travel.

COTTON SEED CATTLE FEED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California—Thirty thousand sacks, each containing 101 pounds of crushed cotton seed kernels, are lying on the municipal wharf ready for shipment to Germany under the Cotton Seed Oil Products Corporation here. The 1500-ton shipment is the only consignment of cotton seed cattle feed which has so far been sent out of the United States, although many tons have been sold in this country.

No food is too good for growing children. And no food is better than Holsum Bread. It's made of best flour, well baked. Tastes good and is good. Try it on the kiddies' steamed times a day. They'll like it.

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## PUBLIC UTILITY CAPITALIZATION

Questions of Issuing Stock With No Par Value and Capitalizing the Premium Surplus Heard by State Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the Massachusetts laws relating to the capitalization of public utility corporations are at variance with the law of the United States as defined by the Supreme Court, was the assertion made by Everett W. Burdett, attorney for the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association, at a hearing yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission. The hearing, held at the direction of a legislative resolve, was devoted to a consideration of the question of the capitalization of premium surpluses and the issuance of stock without par value, both of which subjects were embodied in legislation held up by the last Legislature on the ground that they were against the public interest.

Opening his argument in favor of both propositions, Mr. Burdett pointed out that his thesis was based on the fundamental that the requirement for new money in large quantities by gas and electric companies is insistent, and that it is practically forbidden for them to obtain these funds. The companies, he said, are under constant pressure to meet the demands of the public, and they must grow in capacity with the communities of which they are an essential part.

Increased Valuation  
Mr. Burdett cited figures to show that the locally assessed valuation of the property of the gas and electric companies of the State increased 58 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, between 1914 and 1919. To meet this condition, he urged, money must be obtained at reasonable rates and without substantial delay. This money cannot be obtained from the customers, he pointed out, as it would be putting a capital obligation on the consumer instead of the stockholder. The only alternative he named as the sale of capital securities.

Four handicaps operate against the companies under existing law, Mr. Burdett declared. He cited them as the requirements which specify: That no stock shall be sold for less than par; that no bonds shall be issued at a discount; that new capital stock worth more than par value shall be issued at a premium but that purchasers shall be given nothing to show that it is worth more than par value; and that all capital stock shall be of a fixed and definite par value. Inasmuch as the par value is really the real value, the attorney said, the last requirement is particularly burdensome.

Measures Proposed  
Mr. Burdett went on into a detailed description of a program of four measures fostered by the gas and electric association, each of which bills, he said, could stand alone. At the last session of the General Court, the capitalization bill was subjected to particular condemnation, bringing its defeat in the House of Representatives and the reference of the whole subject to the commission. The chief argument brought in the legislative battle against the measure was that it would permit issue of stock from premium surplus, with a probable demand for higher dividends and consequently higher rates in the future.

The first two measures discussed dealt with the issuance of stock by the utility companies when the state commission finds it advisable, and the issue of bonds, the price and rate of interest on which should rest with the Public Utilities Commission. These bills were described as minor to the two others.

Describing the measure which would allow premium surplus capitalization, Mr. Burdett asserted that it would remedy "an error and an injustice" in the law requiring one man to pay more for stock than another. It will, he said, remove false par values and "the false dollar sign."

Mr. Burdett pointed out that the man who paid \$100 for a share of stock at par has as much to show for his stock as the one who paid \$180 under the premium system. The law that directs this, he said, was "founded on an utter misapprehension" in 1894. Four years later, Mr. Burdett went on, the United States Supreme Court held "that the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates must be the fair value of the property being used by the company for the public convenience."

Capitalization of Surplus  
On this ground, Mr. Burdett built his argument, declaring that the capitalization of surplus would so simplify matters that rates will be computed on "the value of the property and not the apparent value of securities of corporations." This

done, he urged, variations and inconsistencies will be done away with. The fourth measure, Mr. Burdett described as an instance of the tendency in legislation toward the abolition of par values in stocks and the issuance of certificates of interest. He declared that it will bring nominal and real capital value into harmony; it will create a broader and more favorable market for the securities of public utilities; it will put their securities within reach of the small investors; and it will allow the public service corporations to compete with other securities.

"We fear increases in dividends," Mr. Burdett said with regard to the argument brought against the measure, "in view of the fact that they cannot exceed, under proper supervision, a fair return on the value of the property. Neither the State nor any good citizen should begrudge the company such a return, and that is all they can get."

ACCUSED PARENTS  
WILL FACE TRIAL  
Charge of Manslaughter Made in Los Angeles Court to Be Met—Complaint Issued on Physicians' Statements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Los Angeles News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Salsbury of Burbank, who were arrested recently on a charge of manslaughter and failure to provide medical attention for a minor child, were arraigned on Saturday morning last, and the preliminary hearing in their case was set for September 23. The firm of Davis and Rush, attorneys of this city, has been retained to conduct the case for Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury, and Judge Robert M. Clarke, general counsel for the Christian Science organizations of this city, will be in close consultation with the attorneys for the defense.

It is understood that the deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County will conduct the case for the prosecution at the preliminary hearing, it being doubtful whether Thomas Lee Woolwine, the district attorney, will return from the east before that time.

This case grew out of the demise, on August 8, of Wilma Salsbury, the five-year-old daughter of the respondents, whose trouble had been diagnosed as diphtheria. The child was under treatment at the time by Mrs. B. E. Swain, a Christian Science practitioner. The complaint on which the defendants were arrested was issued by the district attorney's office. The respondents were released at the time on \$5000 bail in each instance. The information on which the complaint was issued had been obtained by the district attorney's office from the physician who issued the death certificate, and from Dr. E. D. Wilson, editor of the Pathfinder, of Burbank. Dr. Wilson was the complaining witness. The reason that Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury were not arraigned at that time was that Mrs. Salsbury was under quarantine for diphtheria.

The alleged offense constitutes a felony under the penal code of California. At the inquest Mrs. Swain, the practitioner, stated that she knew diphtheria when she saw it; that at 10 o'clock of the morning the child passed away the child had no fever and was practically well.

YAKIMA VALLEY  
POTATO PURCHASE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPOKANE, Washington—George R. Merritt of St. Paul, general agent of the refrigerator service of the Northern Pacific railroad, has informed Spokane officials of the road that buyers from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois have purchased 2000 carloads of Yakima Valley (Washington) potatoes, the purchases totaling 32,000 tons for which the producers are to receive from \$20 to \$31.50 per ton. The potato crop in the middle west, says Mr. Merritt, has been seriously damaged by conditions during the growing season, making it necessary for the people of that section to look elsewhere for their winter supply of potatoes.

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## SOUTH APPROACHES OLD PROSPERITY

Financial Recovery There, Due to High Cotton Prices, Is Giving an Impetus to Business Which May Extend Over the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business recovery, which is still largely a matter of forecasts for the rest of the country, is an all but accomplished fact in the south. Latest reports from Treasury officials, the Federal Reserve Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce emphasize the improved conditions prevalent in the southern states, largely the result of the recovery of the cotton market, and intimate that the effect of the loosening of financial strain there is affecting other markets. In short, the change of this section of the country from a state of extreme depression to one of vigorous business may be the key to recovery in other industries.

In a review of crop and business conditions published yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce, it is said that with business readjustment a situation is developing where the greater part of the world's supply of cotton will depend on the growing crop in this country, with a resulting prosperity for the south, "too optimistic to put in cold print."

The first line of agriculture which has, so far, shown any signs of clearing up after the crisis of the past year is cotton. The fact that 20 cents a pound is now being offered is having a far-reaching effect on the country, according to business experts here. As a factor in the economic machinery the cotton grower is, it is safe to say, giving an impetus to a national movement.

One of the effects already noted, according to the latest report of the Federal Reserve Board, is an increased amount of reserves and credit in other sections, due to liquidation of loans and lessened demand for credit on the part of the cotton interests. This movement toward easier money has led Treasury officials to look toward a further lowering of the discount rate, according to recent announcements. Again, the south is recovering its purchasing power, enormously curtailed by the depression of last year.

"Sustained higher prices for cotton mean an amount of business in the south that can come from no other cause," it was stated in the Chamber of Commerce report. "Nor does it seem to be likely that there will be that futile holding of cotton for possibly higher prices that characterized the previous season. The new phase of the situation already means depression not only for the widespread cheerful feeling in the south, but also in freer buying."

The increased purchasing power of the south, it is confidently expected, will be sustained through the winter. The problem of financing the cotton crop, which was some few months back occasioning considerable alarm in financial circles here, has entirely vanished, declare Treasury and Department of Commerce officials.

The cause of the increased price for cotton, it is pointed out, is the decline in the 1921 crop, 5,350,000 less bales being produced than in 1920, due principally to the ravages of the boll weevil. This reduction has stimulated buying, sent prices soaring, and saved the south from the economic disaster which would inevitably have resulted from a repetition of last year's depression.

Illustration of a woman in a long dress, possibly related to the fashion or clothing section.

Fall Opening  
A DUAL event at Maxon's, in our new home, tomorrow—and all week!

1. The introduction of our new home to Maxon patronesses.  
2. The presentation of Maxon fashions for Autumn.

The most exquisite, no-two alike Frocks, Suits, Coats & Wraps of the highest character, at prices that will outdo our usual proffer of

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## "BREAKDOWN" OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Survey in Cleveland Shows Small Fines Often Free Criminals. Quality of Judges Lowered, and Perjury Threatening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The survey of criminal justice which has been conducted in the City of Cleveland, is, so far as is known, the first time that scientific methods have been applied in the United States to appraise the courts, said Herbert B. Ehrmann, one of the Massachusetts attorneys yesterday, making full report of the survey to the people of Cleveland. For some years public protest has been rising against what was recognized as a disgraceful failure on the part of the criminal courts to administer justice. Consequently last winter the Cleveland Foundation undertook to uncover all facts pertaining to the operation of the city's courts and to place the authoritative information thus obtained directly into the hands of the people.

Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, both of the Harvard Law School took over the direction of the survey. That part of the investigation dealing with the criminal courts themselves, both municipal and county, was done by Mr. Ehrmann and Reginald Heber Smith, the latter being the author of "Justice and the Poor." Other sections of the survey are: police administration, by Raymond Fosdick, author of "American Police Systems," protection, by Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati; penal and correctional institutions, by Burdette G. Lewis, state commissioner of institutions, New Jersey. The Cleveland Foundation is said to be the oldest and largest of local foundations. It was designed to receive and administer estates and parts of estates left for the benefit of the community, and to assist charitable, educational and research work. At present it is using its resources in large scale social studies of the community. The survey of criminal justice is of greater importance than anything yet undertaken by the foundation.

### First Survey of Kind

Dean Pound is writing the summary of the entire survey, which will be completed some time in November. It was the first section of the report of the survey, dealing with the criminal courts, which was presented yesterday to the citizens of Cleveland by Mr. Smith. This section of the survey was planned and the summary and recommendations written by Mr. Smith, while the field work was done by Mr. Ehrmann, with considerable assistance on the part of Dr. C. E. Gehlke of Western Reserve University, an assistant director.

A survey of this kind, of a system of criminal justice, having no precedent in method or in aims made it a pioneer undertaking, Mr. Ehrmann said. Every available record of every description in every division of the court administration was carefully studied. Judges, prosecuting attorneys, other lawyers, clerks, and so on, were interviewed. It was not known what would prove of value and what would not. Many charts and statistical tables were prepared which turned out to be important in the determination of facts, and many charts were useless.

### Methods Are Obsolete

Two conclusions of the surveyors having to do with fundamentals are: first, that methods of administration of justice in Cleveland's criminal courts have become obsolete and complex, and are known only by the professional criminal lawyer who can manipulate the law and the legal machinery almost as he pleases with little fear of molestation; second, that carelessness exists on the part of the citizenship toward the activities of the courts, private interests rather than public welfare getting the attention. This was found to be especially true in the election of judges, in the conviction of crime, in probation and so on.

The survey brought out that altogether eight avenues to freedom have been used to an unusual degree, that the "police court ring" and the methods they use to get their clients released are through nolle prosequi, paroles, motions in mitigation, suspensions of sentence and the like.

Mr. Ehrmann stated that from 1912 to 1918 the number of cases paroled climbed to 55 per cent; that the records showed that criminals would quickly plead guilty and then receive a parole, and then, when public opinion rose to the point of protest and paroles decreased to 7 per cent of the cases, the criminals finding their way to escape blocked in this direction, stopped pleading guilty and began to pull the strings centering in the offices of the prosecuting attorney, and soon an increase in the number of releases through nolle prosequi began to offset the decrease in paroles, until the number of releases by this latter method approximated the high mark under the parole method.

### Criminals Go Free

The result of the almost unlimited use of these methods of escape has resulted in permitting criminals with long records to go on at serious charges by paying small fines or receiving suspended sentences. The real evil of the bail bond situation is not the easy bail which they receive, but the practice of the disreputable bondsmen exploiting the poor and using frequent continuance to wear out the prosecuting witnesses.

One of the charts prepared under the survey shows that, whereas before the non-partisan election of judges went into effect in 1910, the judges for the most part were men of experience and honor, those who have

gone into office since have, in the majority of cases, been extremely young and inexperienced and have often been sadly lacking in respectability in the eyes of the people. The surveyors found a progressive deterioration in the quality of the bench over the last 10 years. It is pointed out that the judges lack force of character and courage, and are forced by fear of defeat in election to play to the newspapers and put up a big front on the public platform; the safeguards of nonpartisanship have impaired the ability of the judges. Mr. Smith and Mr. Ehrmann recommend that the Bar Association take a much stronger part in the selection of the judges.

### Longer Judicial Terms

The recommendation relative to the election of judges is in three parts: That the judges have longer terms with each reelection; that at election a judge, running for reelection, run against his own record rather than against other candidates; that there be a joint committee of the parties, the citizens at large and the Bar Association in the nomination of new candidates.

The report recommends a large number of changes in the structure and methods of the court system in Cleveland, one or two of them requiring amendment of the State Constitution. In particular they would combine the criminal side of the municipal and the city courts, along the lines of the consolidation in Detroit; they would abolish the grand jury; they would add a district court to the election of judges, and if it were possible in Ohio, they would return to the old method of appointing the judiciary instead of choosing them by election.

The surveyors found that perjury is one of the fundamental weaknesses of the system of justice in Cleveland and this can be corrected, they declare, only by a realization on the part of the community that it threatens the whole fabric of justice. They found also that dissatisfaction with the jury system is almost unanimous, but here again the only thing that will redeem the jury is an improvement in the willingness of the citizens to serve on juries.

Mr. Smith in his summary of the report warns the community that widespread disrespect for law is to be blamed as much as anything else for the almost complete breakdown of criminal justice.

## MAYOR BLAMED FOR LACK OF SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Testimony before the Meyer investigating committee shows that the pre-election promise of John F. Hylan, Mayor of the city, of a seat for every public school pupil, was not carried out, and that no effective work has been done to remove fire hazards in school buildings.

The Gary plan schools have been eliminated, but there are as many double session schools under the Ettinger plan. The Gary plan schools were attacked by the Mayor as a campaigner, but his Board of Education president testified that about the only difference between that plan and the Ettinger scheme was that the latter included no shopwork and required less hours away from the classrooms. The Hylan administration has spent \$15,000,000 for new schools, but has not held its own in preventing increase in part-time periods. Committee counsel charges 7353 fire law violations against 496 of the 695 school buildings, the cause being lack of the \$4,000,000 needed to remove the hazards. It was also testified that efforts to speed up school construction failed because of lack of coordination between city and school officials.

## WOMEN VOTERS BEGIN DISARMAMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An intensive state-wide campaign for disarmament was begun here yesterday at a meeting called by the New York State League of Women Voters and attended by representatives of 12 women's organizations. A committee was chosen to formulate a plan of organizing every unit in the State to carry on educational work for disarmament. The committee, made up of active suffrage workers, decided to hold street meetings throughout the city, also block parties, and to employ various other methods which proved effective for suffrage.

They plan to have every meeting adopt resolutions to be telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, urging that the conference actually accomplish something; that it remain in session until it achieves something constructive in armament limitation. They mean to give out informative literature wherever possible, to use posters and literature in stores and to take booths at expositions for its distribution. It is planned so to flood the conference with demands for action, that the public understands the issues at stake and is keeping close watch upon them.

## LIQUOR MOVE IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—A movement was launched in the Louisiana Legislature at Baton Rouge on Monday night declaring for a modification of the Volstead act by asking Congress to amend that act to the extent of permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. One resolution of the character was introduced in the Senate, and another in the House. Thus far the prohibitionists have not introduced any of their proposed measures.

## AMERICAN NEGROES TO VISIT AFRICA

Pilgrimage Fostered by National Baptist Convention in Chicago Declared to Offer Opportunity for Research and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An excursion by some 300 American Negroes to Liberia, Africa, the Negro republic fostered by people in the United States, was declared to be practically assured following a large number of enlistments obtained at the national Baptist convention, attended by 5000 Negroes from all parts of the country. This trip is to be made on the invitation of C. D. B. King, President of Liberia. The visitors will be expected to take part in the grand parade of native races on December 25, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the republic.

It is proposed to charter the steamship Tunisian of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, for the trip. The sailing date is December 3, and the return January 17, 1922. Each tourist will pay his own way, a sum of approximately \$750. That the Negroes have the money could not be doubted by anybody, for the opportunity to count the automobiles lining both sides of the street for a block in front of the convention hall. They were mostly the big, expensive makes of cars, too.

### A Traditional Bond

"Haven't we every reason on earth for going back to Africa for a visit?" asked Lewis Garnett Jordan of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the convention, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Isn't it strange that for 250 years there were excursions from Africa, free to us, bringing the nude savage in chains to serve as a slave, but that no one has thought of an excursion to carry the children of those poor enslaved people back to see their fatherland?"

"We are in touch with more than 500 persons who have thought of going. Of these, 300 say they are going. We find it very difficult to have them remember that a ship to Africa is not like a street car—pay as you enter. A ship for so important a cruise will need months for preparation, so that those who are going are required to tell us by payment for their tickets and not by a long letter telling how much they are interested in Africa."

"The West Africa tour means a new day for Africa, commercially and religiously. It offers an opportunity to the thoughtful American Negro farmer and wide-awake business man, the expanding teacher, and the preacher with missionary zeal and a vision."

### Educational Possibilities

"The West Africa tour means the broadening of the vision of the American Negro in a way that nothing has done for half a century. The help which will come to all who go will be felt by their children for a hundred years to come."

"Neither the landing of the Pilgrims nor the coming of our fathers to Jamestown, Virginia, will be dwelt upon more by the historian in the coming years than will be this tour to Africa."

The American-African Tourist Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which the boat is to start, is handling the arrangements. A prospectus of the excursion describes it as an ideal winter cruise of 45 days, to be conducted in connection with the trade exhibit and convocation of chiefs at Monrovia, Liberia. They will visit the Canary Islands, Dakar, Senegal, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Cape Bassa and Cape Palmas, Liberia, Cape Verde Islands, and Bermuda Islands. "At the trade exhibit," says the prospectus, "the African traveler, with all its untold natural splendor, will be on display. Natives of all tribes will appear in tribal costume in a typical native village. Native handicraft will be on sale."

## ACTION AGAINST FIREARMS IS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Revocation of all licenses for the sale of pistols and revolvers in Boston was voted at the last meeting of the City Council, subject to approval by the Mayor. There are said to be 100 such licenses in existence. This action follows a promiscuous sale of firearms by dealers throughout the State. There is a state law which makes it compulsory for a person to get a permit to carry a revolver or pistol from the police authorities, but there is nothing to prevent a firearms dealer from selling to anybody.

The situation was called to the attention of the last Legislature and a committee was appointed to make an investigation and report with recommendations for legislation. It is pointed out that while passage of a strict law might not prevent the purchase of revolvers and pistols from dealers in other states it would undoubtedly result in a decrease and set an example for action by other states and the federal government.

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Mrs. Porter's products can be purchased of the grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. Instruct your grocer in these products.

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Seattle, Wash.

## ALIEN POLL TAX IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

California Supreme Court, in a Test Case, by Unanimous Decision, Says Law Is Invalid Through Treaty With Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The alien poll tax of the state was declared unconstitutional in a unanimous opinion handed down by the California State Supreme Court on Monday. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Angellotti, and was concurred in by all the other members of the court. The Fourteenth Amendment is named as the section of the Constitution which makes this state law invalid.

The court holds that the law is also in conflict with a treaty entered into between the United States and Japan, which provides that the "citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall not be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay any charges of taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects."

The decision was given in the case of Heikechi Terui, secretary of the Japanese Business Men's Association of Oakland, on habeas corpus proceedings from the Oakland courts. Mr. Terui submitted to a test case, was arrested and was held in technical custody for failure to register and to pay the alien poll tax of \$10. Mr. Terui was released immediately on the issuance of the Supreme Court's opinion.

The alien poll tax law, passed at the last session of the California State Legislature, provides that every alien must register himself and family, and must pay a poll tax of \$10 annually, provided he be more than 18 years of age and less than 65. The object of the law was to obtain the names and addresses of the Japanese residents of California, in order to check up those illegally in the State and to prevent others from coming in in violation of the law. Although the law has been declared unconstitutional this part of its object has been obtained, since the Japanese associations, of which there are some 20 in California, agreed to have all their members register, provided the \$10 tax was not collected until the Terui case had been decided. This was done, and the Japanese did register, showing that there are approximately 101,000 of them in California, as compared with the 78,000 claimed by the Japanese associations. There are probably 5000 who did not register, showing, it is alleged, that about 28,000 are illegally within the State or are afraid to register for other reasons than illegality of presence here.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, showing in its great interest to all states having an alien poll tax law, reads in its essential part as follows:

"It is obvious that the act requires Japanese in California as well as other aliens, to pay taxes which are higher than those required to be paid by citizens. Poll tax or its equivalent is required to be paid by the latter, and the alien is liable equally with the citizen for all other kinds of taxes imposed, with the result that this poll tax is an additional tax imposed solely by virtue of his being an alien."

"There is no possible escape from the conclusion that in view of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan, the alien poll tax law is ineffectual for any purpose with relation to any citizen of Japan."

## OPEN SHOP ENDED, SAYS MR. GOMPERS

Alleged Campaign to Defeat Labor Union Has Failed, Leader Declares Before Convention of the United Textile Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, believes that what he calls the national plot of corporate interests to crush organized labor through the open shop campaign has failed. Addressing the convention of the United Textile Workers of America here, he also said that organized labor must have unity in fact and at heart, or it cannot expect "the great profiteers and the open shopper" to have respect for it.

It is learned that following the convention a union drive will be conducted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the south. Organized labor says it has been especially hard hit by the open shop campaign in the south. Lockouts in the textile industry there in January were followed by strikes in many places, particularly in North Carolina, against 40 and 50 per cent wage reductions, and an attempt to lengthen the 48-hour week to 56 and 66. Mr. Gompers himself is to direct the union campaign in Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 22.

James Barrett, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, said that the strike there had not been a failure in fact, though it had seemed to fail. The workers won the main point, preservation of war-time wages, hours and conditions, and the experience had molded the five big state federations in the south into stronger solidarity.

"We aim to accomplish our results day by day," said Mr. Gompers, "not by a cataclysm of revolution, but by orderly, rational progress. But we do not propose to go down again into the abyss of misery where the laborer first drugged for a pittance in the form of food and then later for something with which he could buy food and shelter, hardly sufficient to keep up his physical powers of work."

"About a year ago a reduction of wages of 32 1/2 per cent was offered to the textile workers, and because of the condition of your industry, you accepted. Then the employers saw that it was quite easy to reduce the wages and they tried it again. And they tried it again and again and again until they have driven the manhood and womanhood of the textile industry to desperation and fight."

"The management of the textile industry will have a fight on their hands unless they treat with the representatives of this organization, recognizing the right of the men and women who labor to speak through representatives of their own choosing, collective bargaining."

## FULL COOPERATIVE INQUIRY ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Thorough investigation of all the affairs of the Cooperative Society of America, the activities of its three trustees, Harrison Parker, John Coe and N. A. Hawkinson, and its present financial condition as to assets and liabilities, is to be made by C. B. Morrison, master in chancery, at a hearing set to begin next Monday morning. Mr. Morrison will act under orders from Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the District Court in the place of Judge K. M. Landis, who declared that he was prejudiced against the society because of its use of his name in the sale of stock.

Victories on points of law regarding jurisdiction in various suits in the Cook County courts during the past year have prevented an examination of the actual conditions of the society. The trustees refused to make the financial statements customary among large stock enterprises of this character. It is alleged to have sold some \$3,000,000 worth of "beneficial interests" but the holders of securities have never been informed as to its

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## CANADA A MARKET FOR WORLD'S DYES

Germany, Great Britain and the United States Are Competing for Color Trade With the Dominion, Unhindered by Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Canada is becoming an exceptionally good market for the sale of dyestuffs and American manufacturers have a good opportunity there, according to W. F. Prescott of Montreal.

"As regards dependence upon imported commodities," said Mr. Prescott, "Canada looks to foreign countries for her total requirements of dyes. Previous to 1914 her consumption of coal tar products was approximately \$500,000. Today the Dominion consumes over \$2,250,000 worth of artificial color. Whereas the dye imports for 1913 were almost wholly of German or Swiss origin, yet today we find the following sources of supply:

"Dyes from Great Britain, about \$680,000.  
"Dyes from the United States, \$2,250,000.  
"Dyes from Germany and Switzerland, \$1,250,000."

"Let us understand that the above import figures of dyes from the United States may include overseas colors held in New York bonded and re-shipped to Canada. Consequently actual imports from Germany and Switzerland may be a higher figure than \$1,250,000 and a relatively decreased amount of United States manufactured colors results. At the present moment it is judged that the Canadian consumption of dyes is about evenly allocated to English, United States and German sources, inclusive of Swiss colors."

"The outlook for the near future consumption of colors is one not calling for maximum amounts. Although the Dominion has felt the general commercial depression, yet her production is no less decreased relatively than that of other countries; and in some respects she is far better situated than most foreign dominions. There is little doubt, however, that the present depression in Canada will continue for the best part of the next 12 months."

## TEST OF NEW PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A test of the new Public Service Commission's power to order production of public service corporation books and papers was involved yesterday in the refusal of the New York and Queens County Gas Company to produce certain books in connection with the resumption of the hearings on the company's application for a revision of rates.

The commission has recognized the city as a proper party to the proceedings, against the objection of the company, and it was at the city's request the subpoena was issued. The hearings have been adjourned pending a test of the commission's powers.

## SARDINE FACTORIES OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine.—Two more sardine factories have just opened and the city is commencing to take on a far more busy appearance than it has for many a year. There are indications of plenty of outside demand in the bay and every prospect of general opening of other eastern Maine canneries now that the supply of fish is assured.

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## ANALYSIS OF NEW SPANISH CABINET

Short Term Expected for the New Maura Ministry, Certain Members of Which Are Strongly Opposed to Each Other

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—With commendable perseverance and patriotism, which are acknowledged in every quarter, Don Antonio Maura has succeeded in forming a ministry which is to some extent of a concentration character, including the representatives of various parties and sections, but is by no means as much of that character as it needed to be to assure for itself any degree of success. It is a cabinet, but the feeling of the most kindly critics is that little more than that can be said of it, and that the present lines will probably be short-lived.

There is disappointment that at a crisis of the present magnitude the political difficulties could not have been better and more lastingly solved than they have been. Political feuds, the play of sectional politics of the petty kind, are held responsible for the comparative failure, as it was predicted they would be. Certain members of this new cabinet are so strongly opposed to each other, and commonly and it so much impossible to stave their differences, that the prediction is general that difficulties within itself may soon lead to withdrawal and necessary modifications.

## Foreign Office Selection

It is a curious and interesting construction. The ideal selection for the Foreign Office by Mr. Maura would, perhaps, have been the Count de Romanones, and in some quarters it was expected that the Count would take the portfolio. However, he has chosen not to associate himself personally with the new cabinet, perhaps because he had a complete sense of its deficiencies and the difficulties that would be ahead of it. But the selection of Gonzalez, a foreigner—almost the only man left with any real qualifications for such an extremely difficult and delicate office as this one at the present time—is not by any means a bad one.

Mr. Hontoria has been its occupant before for a short season when he held it in most peculiar circumstances, being the sole Liberal representative in an otherwise Conservative government. He is now being chosen as an independent, but hitherto he has been known as a Romanist Liberal. He has always been a deep student of foreign affairs, and his knowledge of them is wide and his sympathies broad. He is known also for his sympathies for France, and in French circles the appointment is regarded with satisfaction, and it is remarked that he is a better man for France than his predecessor, the Marquis de Lema.

The new Minister of Finance, Francis Cambó, is, of course, the Catalonian Regionalist leader. It was expected that he would be in the cabinet, but not that he would occupy this office. Doubtless Mr. Cambó, who is by profession a lawyer, has a considerable grasp of finance, and he showed a certain amount of ingenuity and resource in this respect at the time of the suspension some months ago of the Bank of Barcelona, in which affair he actively interested himself for the sake of Catalonian credit. But he has no reputation as a financial expert of the national order, and finance is now more than ever going to be a troublesome question for the Spanish Government. The point to which it might have been expected Mr. Cambó would have naturally been assigned is that of Public Works, for he has had a little experience there and has shown a certain amount of aptitude for the office.

## Reconstruction Plan Held Up

But this question of the "Pomento," as the department is called in Spain, was one of peculiar delicacy at the time this new cabinet came to be formed. As everybody knows, the late holder of the office was Mr. de la Cierva, who in his short occupancy produced his great scheme for national reconstruction, and made the department hum with life and activity as it has never done before. With the change in government, and, above all, as a consequence of the disaster in Morocco and the necessity for a great effort there, the reconstruction scheme, it is taken for granted, is necessarily hung up for the time being. All available money and all governmental effort will be required for the other purpose in North Africa. But Mr. de la Cierva does not renounce the scheme, and, in so far as he can, he desires to keep the overture warm, and has therefore had it arranged that the Public Works Department is taken over by one of his political friends, Joseph Maestre, governor of the Bank of Spain. It has been suggested that the appointment is little more than nominal, and that Mr. de la Cierva will have Pomento very much under his wing.

Leopoldo Matos, who takes Labor, is a Conservative, and Mr. Bilev, who assumes the anomalous portfolio of Public Instruction, which department has long ceased to offer anything in the way of a program for the educational improvement of the country, so easily needed, is a Maurist. The Count Celeda de Portugal, who is a colonel, has done good work as civil governor of Saragossa, but it is a matter of surprise that an officer like him has thus been placed at the head of the "Gobernacion" department in the Puerta del Sol. Politically he is classed as an independent.

## The Military Problem

Francis Rodriguez, a Democratic Liberal, who becomes the Minister of Justice, is something of a journalist and is president of what is known as

the Democratic Press Association, though this office is not one that makes much demand upon either his time or his capacity. He was prominent in recent months for his participation in the Spanish mission to Chili to attend the celebrations there, and on his return delivered lectures with the object of impressing his hearers that other nations were stealing a march upon Spain in South America. The Marquis de Cortina, who takes "Marine," is a Romanist Liberal and has been Minister of Commerce.

One other appointment remains to be completed upon, and it is, by far the most important. It is one that, indeed, to the minds of some critics, almost if not quite justifies the cabinet. It is that of Mr. de la Cierva to the Ministry of War, where he takes the place of the Viscount de Eza. Mr. de la Cierva is not a soldier any more than the Viscount de Eza was, but he has been Minister of War before, and stands very well with the army. That at the present juncture is a most important consideration. But the great task of the moment is the reorganization and strengthening of the army and its equipment with such an abundance of material as it has never possessed before, and this, moreover, must be done with a minimum of talking and be done promptly and thoroughly. It is a question of imagination, organization and determination, with the means to push things through in a manner for which Spanish statesmen are not generally conspicuous.

The War Department must be galvanized if Morocco is to be saved, and it may be said that every hour makes it seem less probable or possible that Spain will to any extent whatever make a withdrawal there. The temper of the country toward recovery and an intensification of effort in the some improves continually. Besides, the situation is not nearly so bad as it is represented to be in some quarters. The full extent of its badness has been admitted by official Spain, and perhaps indeed in the enthusiasm for candor there has been too much said, especially about the work of a "dozen years" being overthrown. It has again to be pointed out that Melilla after all is only one section of Morocco, away in the eastern corner of the zone and completely separate from the far more important and extensive section in the west which includes Ceuta, Tetuan, Xauen, Larache and many other important places and large tracts of territory.

## Misstatements in Press

In the circumstances the utmost amazement is expressed at the temerity and mendacity of "news" that is issued from certain notorious anti-Spanish sources in Tangier to British press, in which an entirely misleading view is given of the situation, and it is deliberately stated, for example, that Melilla is now "all that is left to Spain." Foreign people have much less knowledge of the situation and the geography of Morocco than might be hoped, and it is possible that some of them may be deceived by statements like this which to the majority are so palpably false. Not only is Spain still in possession of the western section, which is a complete colony in itself, but there has been nothing whatever in the nature of a general rising there, as at one time it was feared there might be. Tetuan, the capital of Spanish Morocco, is in the heart of Morocco, and anybody may go there still without fear of difficulties. The Rif and Melilla are an entirely different affair.

As to the "twelve years' work," Spain has, of course, in different ways been pottering about with the Rif a long time, but in a very different fashion for most of the time from what has been customary since General Berenguer came to Morocco. The real big forward move only began toward the end of last year. Even so, the forces employed have been insignificant in comparison with what Spain can do, and that quite easily, once she makes up her mind to it. The word at present is that Spain can do in twelve weeks what took twelve years before, and she will do it. At different times strong representations have been made to the Spanish Government by disinterested observers that it should exercise a contra-propaganda to counteract the effect of the misleading "news" that is circulated continually to the disadvantage of Spain, but the departments are utterly apathetic. Mr. de la Cierva comes in now to impart the new and necessary spirit to the War Department and the army, and there is a belief that he will do it.

## As the Press Sees Cabinet

At the same time surprise is generally expressed at the strange constitution of this cabinet and its weakness, and as stated it is not believed that it will last long without modification. The press for the most part gives it its blessing. The "Epoca," the organ of the official Conservative Party, says that Mr. Maura deserves sincere praise for the spirit of decision and the good faith with which he proceeded to the constitution of his cabinet. The "Diario Universal," which is the organ of the Count de Romanones, says that Mr. Maura, in accepting, at this most serious moment in the history of Spain, the task of constituting the new ministry, has given a new proof of his ardent patriotism. There is absolutely no Spaniard, it says, who does not feel toward Mr. Maura the sincerest gratitude. The "Correspondencia Militar" says

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that the Maura Cabinet will have a very hard task to fulfill, and it is therefore essential that everybody should lend it assistance without condition or reserve. The paper adds: "Let us act with calm and prudence, without undue haste, but without loss of time. Spain and her army must be avenged. The rebels must be shown that we are strong and everybody that we are capable of fulfilling our mission in the north of Africa."

Some surprise is expressed that Mr. Alba has no representative in the cabinet, and that Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, was not even consulted by the sovereign. Mr. Maura says that the King has made an appeal to his patriotism, and he will exert it upon those he assembles in his cabinet. He now represents, he says, neither group nor party, and will do nothing for his own advantage. All must be for the country. It will be seen.

## NEW ZEALAND LABOR NEEDS NEW POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—"What is wrong with our movement?" asks the Maoriland Worker, the official organ of the Labor Party in New Zealand. The journal proceeds to supply the answer in language that is in marked contrast to the platform utterances of some of Labor's leaders in this country. It says that the industrially organized workers are a mere fraction of the total population, that they are not likely to be a majority for many decades, and that any attempt on the part of a minority to impose its will on the majority would mean a resort to force and disaster to the Labor movement.

The workers' organ adds that "by aid of the machinery now in existence and by the exercise of the citizenship rights now possessed by all the workers, it is possible through an educational campaign to convince the majority of the justice of Labor's claims, and to secure their enthusiastic support." The first essential to real progress on the part of the Labor Party is said to be agreement upon a policy suitable to the institutions of the country.

These remarks, which practically are a confession of failure, are of some political significance in New Zealand, where the Labor Party so far has made very little progress in the political field. The failure to gain even a share of direct political power for organized Labor undoubtedly has been due primarily to the tactical blunders of Labor leaders, who are nearly all extremists and have learned their policies and their arguments in other countries. These leaders have talked of "wage slavery" to a community that has very advanced industrial laws; they have declaimed against "capitalists" and "tyrants" in a land where extreme poverty is as rare as great wealth and where Jack has very distinctly understood for more than a generation that he is as good as his master; and they have preached thinly-veiled sedition, decried parliamentary government and applauded bolshevism to a people justly proud of their free institutions.

With such leaders, organized Labor has failed in the political field and it will continue to fail until it amends its methods. That these leaders really do not represent the opinions of the rank and file, has been made clear on many occasions; but they are plausible and assertive and they have held their own. The comment of the Maoriland Worker may be an indication that the Labor Party is going to make its policy and its tactics fit facts as they exist in this country. If it does that, it will have gone a long way toward political success, since there is no doubt at all that the forces which made New Zealand a notable field of experimental, social and industrial legislation in past years, would operate again if they were given scope and a channel. The old political parties are not providing either, and the follies of Labor extremists have been used as the entrenchment of the forces of conservatism.

## CHINA SOCIETY TO SEEK POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Pacific questions as related to China and the armament limitation conference will be discussed by the China Society of America at a dinner here on September 20, when the leading speaker will be Sao-Ke Alfred See, Chinese Minister to the United States. The society is depending on the results of this dinner, when Far Eastern affairs will also be discussed from the floor, to guide it in its formation of a definite policy on these questions.

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## CHINA AS CRUX OF PACIFIC PROBLEM

B. Lenox Simpson's Claim That Chinese Are "Able to Take Care" of Themselves Denied by Japan and United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The imperial conference, for the first time, ended a session not on a note of hope, but on one of disappointment. The reason was the failure to arrive at an agreement on a definite course of action in connection with the Washington conference. The Pacific question was considered in detail at several meetings, and an extra one called in the hope that a more favorable turn would be given to the discussions and an official announcement to that effect issued by the Prime Minister in a brilliant conclusion to the imperial conference. But none could be framed, and it is believed that Mr. Lloyd George will as soon as possible make a statement on the whole question in the House of Commons.

Apparently at the conference there was no Anglo-imperial or Anglo-American agreement, and no prospect of any. The truth of the matter is believed to be that opinion in Washington was not favorable to the idea of a Pacific conference, and is not now. There are said to be two main reasons for this: (1) that the United States Cabinet regards the Pacific question and the disarmament question as one, and that, therefore, they cannot be considered separately; (2) that a Pacific conference in London might overshadow the disarmament conference in Washington. To avoid even the appearance of this the British Prime Minister suggested that the Pacific conference should take the form of a "consultation," in which the representatives of the British Empire, the United States, Japan, and other nations with direct interests in the Pacific should be present.

## Ottawa Named for Session

So confident at one time were the Prime Ministers that Washington would agree to this that they were prepared—if the result of the "consultation" proved satisfactory—to be represented at the disarmament conference through the British delegation. At another point in the negotiations they suggested that the "consultation" should take place in Ottawa, the meeting place of the second imperial conference. Neither proposal, however, was favorably regarded by the United States Government.

But, as Mr. Meighen said on the eve of his return to Canada, "What is of overwhelming importance is that the disarmament conference shall not fail." All the Pacific conference is not then to be called, the British and Dominion governments are preparing to play their part in the conference in Washington. On good authority it is stated that the British and Dominion Prime Ministers are desirous of attending in person, constituting the principal members of the imperial delegation.

This does not matter so much to Canada and South Africa. But opinion amongst Australians and New Zealanders is very outspoken on the view of the status of the dominions as taken by the United States. They think that they should be directly represented at the Washington conference, whether it creates a precedent or not, because they are the "western nations" whose present, future, and destiny, as Mr. Hughes recently put it, "lie in the Pacific." Therefore they feel that their moral right to a place of their own at a conference, whose decisions are sure to be of the deepest moment to them, is incontestable, whatever America's technical objections, based on legal grounds, may be.

## Justice in Dominions' Claim

There is much justice in their claim that during the ensuing months a way out of the difficulty may be found, particularly as opinion in Washington likes the idea of dominion representation at the conference, regarding it as an essential feature. It is clear, indeed, that, as the issues which will govern the deliberations of that group take form under the impetus of American initiative, the dominating one is not so much the relations of the Pacific states to one another as of the relations of the western states to the Pacific states.

As Mr. Massey said, the disarmament conference has been called by the United States because it is not satisfied with conditions in the Pacific, and because of it she is largely increasing her navy. Japan is doing likewise, and if the source of the trouble is not removed, a corresponding

obligation will be thrown on the British Empire of entering on the new race for armaments. Britain and the dominions have declared themselves at one on that. If then the tragic history of the great war is not to be repeated in the Pacific, the western nations must define their relations to the Pacific states on lines that make for good will all round.

The crux of the situation is China. She herself has, the Japanese think, given them cause for irritation by her efforts to discredit the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the United States. She has, furthermore, sent Bertram Lenox Simpson, a European official in her employ, to England in order to watch the progress of events with reference to the Washington conference, and to put her case unofficially before the world. He is doing so with conspicuous ability, and in addition to saying much with which opinion in Britain, Europe, and the United States agrees, he has remarked that "the Japanese, in spite of what the Lansing-Ishii notes seem to say, have no rights and interests in China different from those of other nations."

## Japanese Claims

Japan, on her side, claims that she has special interests on several grounds which are generally admitted in the foreign policy of the western powers when weak contiguous states are in question, and will want to know why a fundamental right recognized in the practice of the Occident should not be recognized in the Orient. Then Mr. Lenox Simpson claims that China is "well able to take care of herself once certain policies have been laid down and accepted by the western world." But the contention of the United States and Japan, each in her separate way, is that China is not "well able to take care of herself."

It is quite true that if all foreign nations let her entirely alone her territorial integrity would be preserved, and the competition for concessions, from which she suffered, would end. But it is not only her external weakness that prompts action on the part of Japan and the United States, but her internal weakness which is not far removed from chaos.

Mr. Lenox Simpson seems to assume that, if in their relations with China the great powers acted as they would to one another, she would give no cause for international anxiety. But, from the utterances of statesmen in the United States on the question, that is not the American view. To them, while the policy of the open door is in need of restatement and modification, it is not a "false doctrine." They recognize that it has done no more than the Anglo-Japanese alliance to protect China from aggression, but are not prepared to throw it overboard altogether. It is, therefore, obvious that an enormous amount of ground will have to be cleared before the disarmament conference can meet in November and perform its function as all its well-wishers desire.

## RHODESIAN NATIVES MOVING TO RESERVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia.—Herbert J. Taylor, chief native commissioner, in his report for 1920, shows that there is a general tendency on the part of natives to remove to reserves, where they can remain in undisturbed possession of the land, but no movement on a large scale has taken place during the year under review.

The advisability of reserving land contiguous to existing reserves for individual purchase or lease by the natives is a question requiring careful consideration, but an early solution. The reserves will for a long time uphold tribalism, which, though being modified by the advance of civilization, cannot be supplanted in the present stage of native development. The natives dissociate themselves from tribalism as they become fitted by character, education and intelligence to stand alone. The tribal system will gradually disappear, but no sudden breaking down of such system should be attempted, says Mr. Taylor.

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## REPEAL OF CORN ACTS IN BRITAIN

Strenuous Debate Marked Proceedings in the House of Commons, Where Labor Amendments Were Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Spirited opposition revealing conflicting opinions marked the report stage and third reading of the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Bill in the House of Commons.

Briefly the bill provides for the repeal of the war-time Corn Production Acts of 1917 and 1920, and is designed to take effect as from October 1, 1921. Payment for wheat and oats crops will continue, however, during 1921, though on a new scale. The bill further provides for a special fund of £1,000,000 for the development of agriculture, including the establishment of scholarships for sons and daughters of agricultural laborers. Voluntary joint councils composed of representatives of both employers and workmen are to be formed for the purpose of dealing with wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and these councils are intended to take the place of the existing Wages Board.

The storm center of the debate occurred over the latter clause in the bill. Mr. Royce (Labor) moved an amendment the object of which was to retain the existing Wages Board, the good effect of which, he said, was visible in the improved condition of the agricultural workers and their families. He did not believe that the proposed conciliation councils would be of any value as substitutes, being without statutory obligations.

## Conciliation Councils

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture and Coalition Unionist member for the agricultural constituency of Taunton, stated that the conciliation councils would consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workmen. If and when these councils reached an agreement as to conditions of labor, their decisions could be enforceable within their area by law. The proposed conciliation councils possessed features both of the Whitley Councils and the trade boards.

Mr. Clynes (Labor) objected that the proposed councils were a step backward instead of forward. They were certain to produce, he thought, a wide feeling of discontent that would manifest itself in the usual form of industrial dislocation. The one thing that ought not to be cheap was agricultural labor. Captain Fitzroy (Coalition Unionist) reminded the House that during the debate on the Corn Production bill, the Minister for Agriculture had said if there were wages boards there must also be guaranteed prices. The Minister was acting consistently, therefore, in abolishing the Wages Board when he found it necessary to abandon guaranteed prices. If the conciliation councils were worked with good will on both sides, and if their awards were made recoverable by law, there was no reason why they should not be a success.

## Board's Removal Not Justified

Mr. Acland (Liberal) did not agree that the abolition of guaranteed prices demanded the removal of the Wages

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Board, as many farmers who did not benefit by the guaranteed prices were compelled to pay the minimum wage. He knew of cases where the farmers had threatened to reduce wages to about 30s. per week before the end of the year, a figure at which the laborer would be unable to maintain even the low standard of pre-war days. Mr. Smith (Labor) quoted a statement made in the House in February, 1919, to the effect that in the first two years of the war the farmers made very large profits: because the price of produce went up and the cost of machinery and labor did not. After further discussion the amendment was rejected by 202 votes to 73.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen then moved the inclusion of the following sub-section to the clause making provision for conciliation councils:

"Where any rate of wages has been agreed by a committee and been duly confirmed and advertised, nothing in any agreement for the employment of a workman in agriculture shall operate to deprive the workman of his right to receive wages at that rate, except

## Bill Carried Despite Opposition

"(a) where the committee, or a subcommittee thereof, is satisfied that the agreement for payment of wages at a lower rate was, having regard to any special circumstances affecting the workman or to the special terms of the agreement, fair and reasonable, and issues a certificate accordingly; or

"(b) where, on an application made for such a certificate, the committee of subcommittee have failed to agree with respect to the matter, and the court in which proceedings are taken for the recovery of wages at the rate agreed by the committee is so satisfied as aforesaid, and then only to the extent to which the committee or subcommittee certifies or the court determines that the wages payable to the workman should be at some lower rate so agreed by the committee."

This was adopted without a division. Mr. Acland moved an amendment to provide that the orders of the Wages Board should continue in force until the conciliation councils have agreed upon fresh rates. In support of this amendment Lord Robert Cecil said there would be great unrest if the Wages Board was destroyed and nothing took its place. The amendment was rejected by 184 votes to 57.

On the motion for the third reading, Mr. Acland said that if the hopes of the bill failed he feared that agriculture might go back to the condition of one of the most sweated industries that had ever disgraced any country. S. Roberts (Coalition Unionist), while not associating himself with all the charges brought against the government, said he regarded its action as a violent and undignified reversal of policy. He disliked the bill and would vote against it. On the third reading the bill was carried by 193 votes to 68.

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LITTLE DATA FOR  
AIRSHIP DESIGNS

Though Airships Are so Costly  
and Experience in Working  
Them so Small, Loss of ZR-2  
Will Not Stop Experiments

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Australasian correspondent.

LONDON, England—United States  
Naval Air Service officers here are  
confident that the loss of the ZR-2  
will not affect the carrying out of the  
American airship program. It will  
delay it seriously; but it is not un-  
likely that another airship will be  
purchased in order that work may go  
on during the building, at Lakehurst,  
of the ZR-1, which is practically a  
sister ship to the one that has been  
wrecked. It is stated on high authority  
that although the ZR-1 in some  
details is different from and, it is be-  
lieved, superior to the ZR-2, she will  
not be proceeded with until the les-  
sons of the loss of her sister ship have  
been elucidated; and it is almost cer-  
tain that her framework will be re-  
designed.

It was officially admitted that a  
weakness had been discovered in the  
framework of the ZR-2. It is not  
known definitely at this moment  
whether the wreck was due to such a  
weakness, but so far as the evidence  
available goes it appears highly prob-  
able. Therefore, it is preventable in  
the future. And in any case it pro-  
vides no argument against the airship  
as a passenger-carrying vehicle. The  
ZR-2 was built to a design calculated  
to insure the least possible dead-  
weight and the utmost possible useful  
load, in order that great altitudes  
might be attainable. Its system was  
different from that of the Zeppelins;  
and it may prove that the system is  
wrong, but examination may show no  
more serious miscalculation than an  
slightly underestimating the weight  
that should be put into the frame.

## A New Departure

It may not be generally known that  
the rigidity of a "rigid" airship to some  
extent depends upon a certain interior  
pressure being maintained; a less in-  
flated to a certain degree the frame-  
work is apt to collapse. When an air-  
ship has ascended to a great height  
it loses much gas. Upon descent the  
remaining gas is contracted under the  
increased atmospheric pressure. If  
this change is excessive the frame-  
work is subjected to exterior pressure  
that may prove dangerous if the ves-  
sel is then driven at high speed or  
maneuvered sharply. Possibly by the  
time this is read the complete history  
of the last voyage of the ZR-2 will be  
known; and the point referred to is  
one that should be examined: had the  
gas been replaced?

In many respects the vessel was a  
departure. But not only so; she was  
being tried in new ways, for which  
there is little precedent in the history  
of German airships so far as that has  
been revealed. In one important re-  
spect she was different from them. Her  
gas was contained in only 14 compart-  
ments, whereas German practice would  
have determined 18 or 19 as the proper  
number. It is possible that in certain  
circumstances there may have been a  
less gradual distribution longitudi-  
nally of the interior pressures, with  
the result that a pronounced weakness  
at certain points might occur. It is  
not suggested that the designers were  
oblivious to these and other possibili-  
ties; but it is clear that there were  
possibilities of error. The worst of  
it, airships are so few, they cost  
so much and take so long to build, and  
the experience of their working is so  
comparatively small, that each new  
type is a greater venture than any  
new aeroplane, and each failure is a  
greater loss and setback.

## Size Will Increase

The gross lift of an airship is the  
difference between the weight of its  
gas and that of the air displaced, and  
is reckoned as about 70 pounds per  
1000 cubic feet, this being the differ-  
ence between the 75 pounds per 1000  
cubic feet of air and the five pounds of  
hydrogen at normal temperature and  
pressure. With increased height the  
difference steadily diminishes, so that  
for a voyage in which high altitudes  
must be attained the "net load"  
must be reduced. This reduction may  
take the form of reduced duration of  
voyage, or the heavy sacrifice of bal-  
last, or in other ways; but in all cases  
the commander of the ship must pre-  
pare a carefully calculated program.

No one can understand the position  
of the airship without first grasping a  
few simple basic facts. Of these  
perhaps the first are: that the gas  
capacity and, therefore, the lift in-  
creases as the cube of the dimen-  
sions; the weight of the structure (in  
similar types), however, does not in-  
crease to the same extent, and it  
therefore takes up a smaller propor-  
tion of the lift in bigger than in small  
airships; the air resistance increases  
only as the square of the dimensions,  
so that for a given speed capacity  
the weight of the engines is less; and  
the weight of engines and driving gear  
per horsepower decreases with in-  
creased power. From this it is in-  
evitable that the development of the  
airship will be in increased size, and  
this is clearly shown in the history  
of its development.

## Improvements Looked for

Hydrogen is the lightest known gas,  
weighing only about five pounds per  
1000 cubic feet. In other words, com-  
pared with absolute vacuum its dis-  
advantage is only to the extent of five  
pounds per 1000 cubic feet. A vacuum  
airship is out of the question, because  
the absence of interior pressure would  
call for the use of a very heavy and  
immensely strong container. If a  
lighter gas than hydrogen were dis-  
covered weighing, say, only three

pounds per 1000 cubic feet, the gain  
would only be two pounds. This to a  
3,000,000 cubic feet airship would be  
worth 4000 pounds; but there would  
certainly be some special drawback to  
the use of such a gas.

The improvements that can be looked  
for relate rather to the following: New  
light metal alloys; improved gas con-  
tainers; control of the temperature of  
the gas; variable-pitch propellers; a  
wide range of hydrogen production; or  
the discovery of large supplies of  
helium; some means of consuming  
profitably the gas otherwise wasted  
through the valves; and a less in-  
flammable and cheaper fuel, than  
petrol. All these improvements are in  
sight; and many of them are already  
partially attained. And the combined  
result of all of them would be of the  
highest importance.

DEMAND FOR MOTOR  
SHIPS INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office.

LONDON, England—Motor ships ap-  
pear to have weathered the shipping  
slump with comparatively little loss  
of running. One firm owning 11 motor  
ships and 10 steamers kept the motor  
ships in continuous service while  
nearly the whole of the steamers were  
idle.

A number of motor ships of various  
sizes have been launched recently,  
and while these have been running  
their trials the steam vessels have  
lain idle at the docks for months at a  
time. Of these, new motor vessels the  
East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen  
recently acquired the 13,600-ton motor  
ship *Malaya*. This company now owns  
only motor ships, having disposed of  
all its steamers. Another well-known  
shipping firm, which for some years  
has been running both steam and  
motor vessels over the same route,  
has now decided as the result of its  
experience of both types to sell out all  
its steamers and replace them with  
motor-driven ships.

The Bibby Line of Liverpool recently  
added another 12,000-ton motor ship,  
the *Somerset*, to its fleet. This vessel  
was immediately chartered by the  
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,  
and sailed from the Thames for British  
Columbia. She is the sister ship of  
the *Dorsetshire*, another Bibby Line  
motor ship which has been in service  
about nine months and has a speed of  
11-12 knots on a fuel consumption of  
13-14 tons daily.

In a paper read recently before the  
Society of Naval Architects and Ma-  
rine Engineers in New York, interest-  
ing comparisons were made be-  
tween the cost of running motor ships  
and oil-fired geared turbine steamers.  
Taking freight rates, fuel costs, and  
construction at present rates, the ta-  
bles show a 10 per cent profit on in-  
vestment for the steam vessel, as  
against 16.35 per cent for the motor  
ship. In the tables upon which this  
result is based the first cost of the  
motor ship is given as \$40,000 more  
than the steamer for the same gross  
tonnage and speed. The daily oil con-  
sumption at sea is given as 35.65 tons  
for the steamer and 14.85 for the mo-  
tor vessel, while the estimated annual  
net revenue of the two vessels is  
\$39,000 and \$71,500 respectively.

Further evidence of the growing  
popularity of motor ships in the ship-  
ping world is forthcoming from Lloyd's  
Register for the quarter ended June  
30 last. In Sweden and Denmark there  
is, for the first time, a larger tonnage  
of motor ships than steamers in pro-  
cess of building. Excluding Germany,  
Great Britain has in hand a gross ton-  
nage in motor vessels equal to that in  
all other countries together. Germany  
occupies second place in motor ship-  
building, having 175,000 tons under  
construction. It is estimated that all  
over the world there is now under con-  
struction motor shipping of a total  
deadweight capacity of 1,000,000 tons.

STRICTER CENSORSHIP  
OF FILMS IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Attention  
has been drawn in a previous article  
to the need of insuring a stricter  
censorship on films exhibited in  
Egypt, seeing that the standard of the  
majority screened leaves much to be  
desired. It is, therefore, satisfactory  
to see that the Egyptian Government  
has decided to introduce measures  
which should result in a much im-  
proved control of films. A recent de-  
cree provides that in future imported  
films will have to be forwarded by  
the importer, and at his expense,  
which is calculated at a sum of 4  
per cent on its estimated value, to  
the Ministry of the Interior for ex-  
amination while still in bond. Only  
after its approval as being suitable  
for exhibition on the ground of "mor-  
ality and public security" will the im-  
porter be provided with a permit al-  
lowing him to withdraw the film from  
the customs or post office and to ex-  
hibit it in Egypt. Should the min-  
istry refuse its authorization the film  
will be re-exported.

Up to the present the production  
of films locally has been very small  
and the subjects treated have been  
almost entirely topical events. Cer-  
tain well-known cinema companies  
have, however, come to Egypt for ob-  
taining local settings of some big pro-  
duction.

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AID IS ASKED FOR  
AUSTRALIAN FILMS

Queensland Government Peti-  
tioned to Insist That "Movie"  
Theaters Show Certain Num-  
ber of Australian Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office.

BRISBANE, Queensland—Alleging  
that Australian authors are at the  
mercy of a motion picture theater  
combine operating throughout the  
Commonwealth, which produces Amer-  
ican films by American writers, a  
deputation representing Australian  
writers and others interested in Aus-  
tralian literature asked the Queens-  
land Government to set an example to  
the other states by coming to the  
assistance of local authors.

The proposal was made that the  
state government should insert a  
clause in the licenses of motion pic-  
ture theaters making obligatory the  
showing of a certain number of Aus-  
tralian productions yearly, thus plac-  
ing the authors and makers of those  
pictures in a position to demand rea-  
sonable terms. This innovation, it  
was thought, would be followed else-  
where in the Commonwealth.

As illustrating the present handi-  
cap, "Steele Rudd," otherwise A. H.  
Davis, the author of "On Our Sele-  
ction," stated that it cost between  
\$4000 and \$6000 to make an Aus-  
tralian film of five to seven reels. In  
order to put on the film, one had to  
accept the terms of those who con-  
trolled the principal picture theaters  
in the big cities. These companies  
were in a position to demand any sum  
they wished to take out of the gross  
takings. Only then did they think of  
dividing the remaining profits, say on  
a fifty-fifty basis. For instance, a re-  
cent film of his own, "Rudd's New  
Selection," had been shown with suc-  
cess in Australia. The gross takings  
for one week had been \$2345, which  
had returned the theater proprietors  
\$2519 as their share.

The Queensland treasurer, Mr.  
Fihelly, promised to discuss the whole  
question with the Premier, Mr. The-  
odore, and with the Home Secretary,  
Mr. McCormack, who had charge of  
the licensing of picture shows. If the  
state ministry could evolve some  
method of helping, the deputation  
could rest assured that they would be  
only too happy to assist. Mr. Fihelly  
advised the deputation to secure the  
cooperation of the New South Wales  
Government.

## Chance for Australian Talent

"Between the two states, probably  
some pressure can be brought to bear  
upon what I may term the boycotters  
and a fair chance be given to Aus-  
tralian talent," said the State Treas-  
urer. "We in Australia know that  
craftsmen possessing the penetration  
and charm of Mr. M. Forest, Steele  
Rudd, and C. J. Dennis can uphold  
Australia's literary standard any-  
where in the world. Even the  
neophyte knows that a deal of their  
work is of a permanent character and  
that it will endure. You should, I  
think, form committees, secure the co-  
operation of men like Arthur Adams,  
Randolph Bedford, Bertram Stevens,  
and O'Farrell in the south, and your  
all other countries together. German  
friends everywhere, and organize a  
real drive—as the Americans call it—  
that would encourage the Australian  
scenario writer, the Australian artist-  
producer, and the Australian theatri-  
cal entrepreneur."

The Minister said that the state-  
ments made by the deputation had  
certainly come as a revelation to him.  
It was a most astounding thing that  
while other countries—America, Brit-  
ain, France—controlled their own  
theaters and encouraged their own  
talent, Australia was at the mercy of  
American picture makers and the  
American writers, and actually paid  
them tribute. This was a great pity.  
There should be some means of get-  
ting over the difficulty and of giving  
native talent a chance for expression.  
The proposal made by the deputation  
contained two points which had im-  
pressed him forcibly. If carried into  
effect it would mean the establishment  
of a new industry which would give  
employment and bring in wealth from  
abroad, and it would also mean open-  
ing a new field for our genius in

literature. The main difficulty had  
been that the people who controlled  
the theaters were also able to con-  
trol the class of play.

## Australian Ability

Discussing Australia's literary mer-  
its, Mr. Fihelly made the following  
comment: "It is a strange fact that  
every one outside Australia seems to  
think that the pre-eminence of Aus-  
tralian is founded on their ability  
to play golf, tennis, football, cricket,  
and on their fighting prowess. We do  
not get credit for having higher and  
perhaps more intellectual attainments.  
Unfortunately there is little scope in  
Australia for our literary group.  
There are no 'buying' magazines, no  
newspapers, to take our productions  
in fiction, and thus properly give  
compensation to the author for his  
effort."

"Of course that is due to our small  
population. But even then it seems to  
me a deplorable thing that the wealth-  
ier newspapers do not give greater  
encouragement to the development of  
hidden or undiscovered talent. We  
have the writers here, I am satisfied,  
equal to the best in the world. We  
probably all nourish a prejudice in  
favor of the Australian products, but  
I am afraid we have not done much  
yet to help it practically. We should  
do something. By encouraging the  
manufacture of film pictures we would  
also encourage literary expression.  
There is no doubt that the tone of the  
pictures shown could be much im-  
proved. Australian products would  
insure an improvement."

TASMANIAN LABOR  
HOLDS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office.

HOBART, Tasmania—The annual  
state Labor conference of Tasmania  
was notable for the views of the pres-  
ident and also of the retiring presi-  
dent, as they indicate that Labor in  
Tasmania continues to be ruled by  
moderates as opposed to extremists.  
The retiring president, R. Cosgrove,  
said that Labor was pledged to and  
believed in constitutional methods for  
obtaining reforms, and legislative ma-  
chinery for the settlement of indus-  
trial disputes. It was opposed to "the  
barbarous method of strikes, when-  
ever they could possibly be avoided."  
The Labor movement, he added, was  
based on a foundation economically  
sound.

"By no rule of economics can strikes  
be defended," he said. "Labor has no  
sympathy with those who advocate di-  
rect action as opposed to political ac-  
tion. The party is bound to a political  
platform only, and there is no room  
in the movement for those who ad-  
vocate revolution. The ballot box is  
the only revolutionary medium." P.  
Kelly, the new president, made similar  
observations, and declared that the  
strike weapon was the last the worker  
should use, and then only when these  
were no other possible means to se-  
cure a redress of grievances.

Following the expression of these  
moderate views, J. Lyons, leader in  
the House of Assembly of the State  
Parliamentary Party, who has been  
regarded as belonging to the extremist  
wing, publicly intoned the above  
utterance. The majority of the Labor  
leaders in Tasmania openly advocate  
constitutional action, strikes are de-  
nounced, and industrially conditions  
in Tasmania are quite satisfactory.  
The only possible source of trouble  
seems to be from unions in the main-  
land states of Australia with which  
some Tasmanian unions are affiliated.

## JEWS OPPOSE POLISH BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office.

WARSAW, Poland—The Jewish de-  
puties of the Polish Sejm, who did not  
have an opportunity of expressing  
their views on the budget during the  
general debate, declared at the last  
sitting their disapproval of the policy  
of the government. In the mem-  
orandum which they submitted, these  
deputies stated that the government  
dealt with the Jewish question in  
Poland as if it were a "foreign article,"  
and as a problem of foreign policy,  
while it persecuted and oppressed the  
Jewish population at home and made  
every endeavor to hide this fact from  
foreign opinion, exhibiting instead a  
picture of Jewish satisfaction in the  
country. As a result, the government  
was unable to obtain the confidence  
of western democracy, and also  
showed its incapability to build up the  
Jewish economic life in Poland. The  
Jewish deputies voted against the  
budget.

MASONIC ACTIVITY  
IN UNITED STATES

South African Visiting Member  
Impressed by Growth of Fra-  
ternity in America—Expan-  
sion Seen in New Zealand

By special Masonic correspondent of The  
Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—A South African  
brother—William G. Smyth, the sec-  
retary of Lodge Brakpan, No. 1113, Scot-  
tish Constitution—who has been on a  
visit to America, writes a very inter-  
esting account of his trip and of the  
hospitality accorded him there by vari-  
ous lodges. In the course of his re-  
marks he says:

"I was very much impressed by the  
activity of the various Masonic bodies  
in the United States. The rally to the  
Masonic colors is phenomenal of late  
and hardly creditable to us in this  
country. I was so impressed that I  
inquired as to the extent to which  
this obtained, and the following fig-  
ures for the district of northern Cali-  
fornia are enlightening. It is es-  
timated that there are now 46,000  
Freemasons affiliated with the blue  
lodges of the territory comprising the  
northern jurisdiction of California.

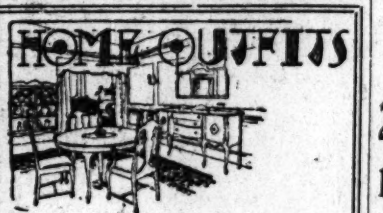
"I was much interested in the work-  
ing of the American Masonic Con-  
stitution, which I found very full and  
perfectly carried out. The Oriental  
Lodge in San Francisco, in particular,  
impressed me with the sincerity and  
beauty of their ritual work. Needless  
to say, I received the heartiest wel-  
come, and the brethren vied with each  
other to make my stay pleasant and  
extended their hospitality to me in a  
most practical fashion."

## New Zealand's Anniversary

The thirty-second annual commu-  
nication of the Grand Lodge of New  
Zealand has just been held, when  
Thomas Ross, who has just completed  
one fruitful year of office, was unani-  
mously re-elected to that high office.  
The constitution of seven new lodges  
was reported, and it was stated that  
charters had been issued for the open-  
ing of new lodges at Taranaki Bay  
(Bay of Plenty), Manurewa (near  
Auckland), and Wallala (Southland),  
while steps are being taken for the  
formation of lodges at Murchison  
(Nelson District), Glentunnel (Can-  
terbury), Wellington South, Well-  
ington City, Whangamomona (Taranaki  
District), and Tolago Bay (East  
Coast). A very strong financial posi-  
tion was reported, the combined funds  
showing a total of over \$75,432 on  
the increase during the year of  
dearly \$2540. The prosperity of the  
lodges, which was reported at the pre-  
vious annual communication, had con-  
tinued in an even more marked degree  
during the year just ended, rising  
from 16,025 to 17,345.

During the past year several lodges  
had erected Masonic buildings of their  
own, and others had added to and im-  
proved those previously in existence.  
There was a discussion of importance  
when it was announced that Malcolm  
Ross, past grand master, who has held  
the position of grand secretary for  
the past 30 years, had resigned from  
that position. He was awarded a  
retiring allowance and Colonel Bar-  
clay, well known to American Ma-  
sonic visitors to England during the  
last few years, was appointed in his  
stead.

In his address given in the Town  
Hall, Auckland, the grand master  
made the following interesting refer-  
ence to lodges of research: "Let me  
refer," he said, "to the valuable, in-  
teresting, and instructive work being  
carried on by our lodges of research.  
Many of the lectures and papers are  
of a very high order, showing careful  
study and thoughtful investigation  
into subjects that attract the specu-  
lation of every student of Freemasonry.  
Brethren are aware that I have de-  
voted a deal of study to the antiquity



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of the teaching of this great frater-  
nity we are all so proud to be con-  
nected with.

## Ceremonials Little Changed

"I have taken the opportunity in  
our lodges of research to speak on  
the striking similarity there exists  
in our ritual and ceremonial of today  
with what obtained in the religions  
and mysteries practiced on the banks  
of the Nile and the plains of Chaldea  
thousands of years ago. Writers have  
shown that these fraternities have  
come down the procession of the cen-  
turies in an unbroken line from  
Egypt, Persia, Phoenicia, Palestine,  
Greece, Rome, medieval Europe, and  
the motherland, always teaching the  
highest and purest morality, veiled  
in allegory and illustrated by symbols.  
A select society of chosen men, in  
times when nations looked upon na-  
tion with suspicion, and distrust and  
even hatred, met and practiced these  
ideals irrespective of race or color  
or creed—a companionship powerful  
enough to break down the exclusiv-  
ness of the Egyptian priesthood and  
the jealous bigotry of the Jewish  
theocracy. Into the sacred mysteries  
of the one, Herodotus, Plato, and Plu-  
tarch were admitted as initiates; into  
the most sacred places of the other,  
Solomon, the great king, received  
those eminent philosophers, King Hi-  
ram, Hiram Abif, and Adiram."

"And so today we find, wherever  
civilization extends, this great brother-  
hood of ours with its ever-increasing  
membership, using its influence and  
authority in breaking down the bar-  
riers of national arrogance and social  
rank and class that keep men apart,  
fostering all that is best and noble  
and elevating in humanity. We in  
this land of ours are only bringing  
about what every grand lodge, with its  
millions of adherents in Europe,  
America, and Australasia, is emi-  
nently setting itself to accomplish,  
preaching and practicing toleration,  
bearing the burdens of the unfortu-  
nate, alleviating distress, setting be-  
fore every individual member his  
duty to walk uprightly and deal hon-  
orably by all men."

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH  
OF SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The  
following figures show the growth of  
South African manufacturing indus-  
tries: In 1889 there were in the four  
states which now comprise the union,  
581 factories. During the 10 years  
1889-99, 650 more factories were es-  
tablished.

In the following five years, further  
factories were put up at the average  
rate of 165 per annum. During the  
next five years (1905-09) the average  
annual rate of increase was 177;  
while the following five-year period  
saw an average annual rate of growth  
of 304 factories. In 1915, 403 new  
factories were put up; in 1916, 492;  
and in 1917, 462.

**SOUTH AFRICA AND SETTLERS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office.  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—South  
Africa has been selected for the first  
settlement scheme by the Ex-Officers  
Cooperative Resettlement Association  
in Britain, which was formed with the  
object of assisting former officers and  
men to settle in the dominions.

## Mandel Brothers

Chicago

announce that this is  
**Dressmakers' Week**

—that famous periodic occasion when all who  
sew, professionally or otherwise, may profit through  
exceptional sales of fabrics, garnitures and findings.  
Particularly featuring—

**25,000 yards of black silks**  
much below regular prices

Also favored silk weaves in the season's new  
colors, at worth while savings.

**Wool dress goods, coatings, laces,**  
trimmings, ribbons.

**Notions and findings at important**  
economies.

Wool and silk-and-wool fabrics from American  
and foreign looms; black silk chantilly laces, silk  
dress nets and all-overs, metal cloth, beaded and  
spangled tunics, etc.

**CHICAGO**

**Walk-Over Shoe Stores**

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes  
105 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively  
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

Women's Shoes Exclusively  
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

**Delion Cord Tires**  
GUARANTEED FOR 10,000 MILES  
The Tire With the Double  
Guarantee

Size	Type	Price	Value
30x3 1/2	Non-skid	34.25	17.95
32x3 1/2	Non-skid	41.15	25.46
34x3 1/2	Non-skid	52.00	31.87
36x3 1/2	Non-skid	53.90	32.31
38x3 1/2	Non-skid	55.30	33.32
40x3 1/2	Non-skid	59.15	35.56
42x3 1/2	Non-skid	60.50	37.09
44x3 1/2	Non-skid	62.05	40.40
46x3 1/2	Non-skid	68.85	42.23
48x3 1/2	Non-skid	65.20	44.08
50x3 1/2	Non-skid	78.65	48.01
52x3 1/2	Non-skid	77.95	49.72
54x3 1/2	Non-skid	81.35	52.68

EVERY DELION TUBE  
GUARANTEED FOR  
TWO YEARS

**THE FAIR**  
The Store of To-day and To-morrow  
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOURSE REFLECTS  
FRENCH RECOVERY

Money Market Reported to Have Regained Buoyancy in Spite of Speculation and Unfavorable Political Events

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The firmness and amelioration that have lately been registered on the Paris Bourse continues. In spite of occasional pessimistic speculations and untoward political events there is no doubt that the Bourse reflects a general improvement and that the most satisfactory feature of this improvement is its persistence. After the somewhat gloomy tendencies of the earlier part of the year, the recovery of these latter days—even during the slack summer months—is remarkable and testifies to the real strength of French finance.

Business men generally welcome the Loucheur-Rathenau accord. It had been feared that financiers would regard it as detrimental to French interests. The real objection to the delivery of German goods, even for the repair of the ruined regions which cannot afford to wait longer, has been that these German goods would deprive French merchants and contractors of an excellent opportunity of making profits. It is certainly a narrow way of looking at a question of national importance and of national well-being, but it is not surprising that there are a certain number of selfish Frenchmen who object to losing possible benefits.

Exploitation Opposed

Happily they have been disengaged and the northern regions cannot be allowed to become a mere field for exploitation. If France does not receive reparation in kind, if she does not receive German matériel, she will be obliged to spend many years in repairing the invaded provinces. In the interests of the inhabitants, as well as in the superior interest of the nation, the north cannot be allowed to become a mere field for French profiteers. It is pointed out that apart from the profiteers, business men have nothing to gain by dragging out the repairs and in keeping these markets for themselves. The north can only be a temporary market and it would be bad for French industry and commerce to work for markets which will presently be closed. It is better to direct energies to the finding of permanent markets. In other words, the Loucheur-Rathenau accord gives France some start on Germany in the race for world markets.

These are the considerations that have prevailed in the milieux which concerned themselves particularly with the business viewpoint, and they are sufficient to make opinion on the Bourse favor the Loucheur scheme.

The Bourse also draws favorable deductions from the fact that the Finance Minister does not mean to float new loans. Thus the era of high rates of interest, of dearth of capital, may be considered as closed.

Larger Stock Purchases

The volume of purchases of stocks on the Bourse during these weeks has been greater than it has been for a long time. There is a distinct evolution of feeling, and the clientele has decided to abandon the attitude of abstention which it has had for so long. These freer purchases drive up the quotations. The French rentes are very active and are mounting in value. Foreign funds are generally stationary. The Banque de France is again higher and indeed most of the banking establishments keep their former figures or improve them. The Comptoir National d'Escompte in a month has gained 40 francs the share. The Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas shows an upward tendency, though it has fluctuated considerably on some days. The Banque de l'Union Parisienne has increased by 45 francs in a few weeks. There is altogether an excellent movement in the credit institutions.

Other groups also show up well. The mining and metallurgical companies—including the Acieries de France and of Longwy—make new progress. Bethune mines and those of Courrières are higher. The upward curve is followed by the shipping companies. Decidedly the French money market has regained its buoyancy.

SUGAR FUTURES AT NEW LOW

NEW YORK, New York.—The lowest prices recorded for sugar futures since the inauguration of such trading were reached yesterday when contracts for March deliveries sold at 2.35 cents per pound on the New York sugar exchange. This was due to a continuation of the decline which has been in progress for the past several weeks as the result of the large available supply and a poor demand for refined.

ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The high cost of imported petrol in Australia is forcing attention to other sources of supply, and it is possible that instead of permitting huge quantities of molasses to run to waste in Queensland, this by-product of the sugar industry may be used for the manufacture of commercial alcohol.

## DIVIDENDS

Arkansas Natural Gas Company has deferred action on quarterly of 2%.

George P. Ide and Company, quarterly of 3% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Citizens Peabody Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Twin City Rapid Transit, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 17.

Union Trust Drill, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable September 30 on stock of September 22.

Puget Sound Power and Light, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 1.

Associated Oil, quarterly of \$1.50, payable October 25 to stock of September 20.

Bucyrus Company, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

American Smelters Securities, quarterly of 14% on preferred and 14% on preferred B, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Montgomery Ward & Company, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

International Motor Truck, quarterly of 14% on first and second preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Hendee Manufacturing Company, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable October 1 on stock of September 20.

American Wholesale Supply Corporation, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

International Buttonhole Sewing Machine, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

This is a reduction from 14% which has been paid for some time.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL PRODUCTION

Output Is Increasing Week by Week, With Some Districts Showing Considerable Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although the miners, after the recent stoppage, resumed work only on July 4, by the end of the month the weekly output reached over 4,500,000 tons. Coal is now plentiful, and in certain districts there is a considerable surplus. In South Wales, Yorkshire, and the north of England and Scotland, large quantities are stacked, waiting for orders, and these reserves have naturally been followed by a reduction in prices locally.

Coal production is steadily increasing week by week. The following figures, supplied by the Board of Trade, show how production has advanced:

Week ending July 9.....2,557,700 tons

Week ending July 16.....2,932,200 tons

Week ending July 23.....4,334,200 tons

Week ending July 30.....4,587,300 tons

Week ending Aug. 6.....4,819,500 tons

It is confidently predicted that, although the output has fallen, owing to holidays for the week ending August 6, it will soon exceed 5,000,000 tons weekly, and a revival is taking place in the export business. Inquiries have been received from South America, and the French national railways are also after British coal.

France has been offering at the rate of about 30s. per ton for Admiralty and best Monmouthshire qualities, against the market quotation of 37s. 6d. for best Admiralty large, while for coal for the British coaling stations 31s. is being offered. There are also inquiries for small lots for Baltic ports.

NEW YORK MARKET DISPLAYS STRENGTH

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market turned strong yesterday after a weak start and the list closed substantially higher, leaders making extreme gains of one to four points. Sentiment was more hopeful in consequence of steadier conditions in the commodities markets and easier money rates. Rails, especially Hill shares, rose one to two points on announcement of the regular Great Northern dividend. Equipments and oils advanced moderately on profit-taking. Call money was easier, with 5% the ruling rate. Sales totaled 74,500 shares.

The market closed strong: Mexican Petroleum 117%; up 3%; Republic Iron & Steel 53%; up 4%; Reading 73%; up 2%; Bethlehem Steel 56; up 2; Baldwin Locomotive 88%; up 3%; Great Northern preferred 77%; up 2%; Pan American Petroleum 53%; up 2.

PORTLAND CEMENT OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Production of Portland cement in 1920 amounted to 100,023,245 barrels, exceeding that in 1917, the next highest year in production, by 7,209,043 barrels. This was an increase of 24 per cent over the production in 1919, 77,777,335 barrels. Stocks at the mills increased from 5,256,900 barrels at the end of 1919 to 9,941,046 barrels at the end of 1920.

ARGENTINE MARKETS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American exporters are on a virtually equal terms with European competitors in Argentine markets, according to a report received by the United States Commerce Department from the commercial attaché at Buenos Aires. American bids on freight cars at a recent letting of a contract in Argentina, the attaché said, were far under the British and considerably lower than the Belgian. The Germans underbid all.

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Strong Improving Trend in Nearly All Departments Is Noted That Promises Well for the Immediate Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston shoe market has a strong improving trend, bookings of two large orders, from unexpected sources, coming to the notice of the trade this past week, besides the receipts of duplicates usual at this time. What signifies the two large deals may reflect on the future activities of early fall business is hard to tell, as the majority of orders still show caution a predominant factor.

The advance in cotton has given the southern trade an uplift, and the fact that cereals are moving at fair prices put shoe manufacturers in the exceptional mood that has been noticeable since deflation got in its damaging work. Reports from the shoe-making districts in the west are good, especially so with the larger concerns. The volume of shoes going through the different factories is remarkably large. Some of the prominent manufacturers are planning to increase their production.

Viewing the shoe manufacturing business from all angles, together with the general situation, in a fair and conservative manner, it is not unreasonable to assert that the business reveals an early activity in all lines.

The Packer Hide Market

Prices in the Chicago packer hide market are strong, with the exception of light native cows and ex-light native steers back to last spring's pull-offs. The principal sales during the week, approximately 125,000 hides, ranged as follows:

Trago

30,000 July-Aug light nat cows.....11% 24

12,000 May, few Apr nat cows.....10% 24

30,000 June light native cows.....11 23

15,000 July-Aug native steers.....14 23

15,000 July-Aug ex light steers.....14 23

1,500 Aug Buttridg steers.....13% 24

10,000 July-Aug hvy Texas steers.....14 24

5,000 July-Aug Tex steers.....11% 24

2,000 July-Aug ex hvy Texas steers.....15 29

20,000 July-Aug branded cows.....10 20

2,500 June-Sept hvy nat cows.....12 25

There is plenty of continental iron available at prices posted below the quotations for home-produced iron, and heavy stocks exist in France and Belgium. There seems to be a doubt as to the quality of a good deal of this material, but nevertheless fair quantities were sold in August. At the same time production of all descriptions of iron and steel is being curtailed as a result of the unsatisfactory prices being realized. Prices have not materially altered recently, but there is a somewhat firmer tone in the market, although there is scarcely enough business passing to test prices. The best markets continue to be Japan and the East, although trading continues to be limited to small tonnages.

COPPER MARKET IS MORE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, New York.—The copper market is more active and prices are up 1/4 cent a pound on domestic deliveries, as September shipments are difficult to obtain at 12 cents delivered. Several producers have refused to sell September at that price, and the result is that domestic consumers are making the round market eager to arrange for October requirements.

Foreign sales during the last few days have been quite good. Germany and Japan have bought in good quantity, and France has taken a moderate amount. The rise in exchange is believed to be the cause, combined with a comparatively low price for the metal itself.

During the last three months stocks of metal in producers' hands have been reduced 100,000,000 pounds. How much of this metal has gone merely from visible into invisible stocks, and how much into consumption, is difficult to determine, but it is thought that probably half of the reduction has gone into invisible stocks, in the hands of domestic consumers. The price of electrolytic copper for domestic consumption is 12 cents a pound, delivered, for September, and 12 to 12 1/2 for October.

AUSTRALIAN LEATHER EXPORTS

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MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Manufacturers of leather goods in Australia intend to unite for the purpose of sending commercial agents to other countries to promote the development of trade. A combined organization, "Australian Exports, Ltd.," will be formed for the purpose. Mr. Massey Greene, Minister for Customs, has promised to assist the leather industry if possible and will consider the question of allowing a rebate of duty on imported fine leather when included in articles made in Australia for export.

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PETERSBURG, Virginia.—Virginia's peanut crop this year will be less than 50 per cent of normal, according to reports of the Virginia Peanut Growers Association.

## PAPER MAKERS TRY ELEPHANT GRASS

Italian Manufacturers Experimenting With Natural Resources in British East Africa May Start New Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony.—As a result of investigations and experiments which have recently been carried out by paper manufacturers in Italy with papyrus and elephant grass obtained from Uganda, considerable attention is being directed in that protectorate and in Kenya Colony—better known as British East Africa—to the possibilities of establishing a paper-making industry in East Africa, or at any rate of developing a valuable export trade in the grasses named.

Hitherto little or nothing has been done to test the commercial properties of these grasses, though in Uganda paper made from elephant grass has been used in the government offices and is said to have proved very satisfactory. Some years ago several British manufacturers turned their attention to the possibilities of utilizing elephant grass in the production of paper, and an expert was sent from England to investigate the conditions in Uganda and Kenya. The idea was to establish works in East Africa for reducing the grass to pulp and to utilize the enormous supplies of natural soda in the Magadi Soda Lake in the preparation of the pulp for the paper mills. Then the war broke out, and the scheme was relegated to the limbo of half-forgotten things.

About a year ago Italian paper manufacturers began to take an active interest in the properties of East African grasses. Small quantities were obtained for experimental purposes, and the results are reported to have been so satisfactory that larger quantities of the grasses have recently been shipped to Genoa, to enable more extended trials to be carried out. There are, however, serious difficulties to be overcome before the enterprise can be developed on a commercial scale. No question arises as to the extent of the available supply of the grasses. Both in Uganda and in Kenya there are large areas covered with papyrus and elephant grass, and a characteristic of both species is that the more they are cut the quicker they grow. Elephant grass is particularly plentiful in Uganda, where it grows to a height of about 10 feet. At present, however, the cost of transport is practically prohibitive. The shipment recently dispatched to Genoa amounted to 16 bales of papyrus and 37 bales of elephant grass—six tons in all—and the total cost of cutting and baling this quantity, railing it to the coast, and transporting it to Italy amounted to over £130. It has been suggested that works for pulping the grasses should be established in East Africa, on the lines formerly proposed by the British manufacturers, but this is thought to be impracticable owing to the high cost of importing the necessary machinery.

Representations have been made to the shipping companies by an Italian commercial representative in Kenya with a view to inducing them to lower the freight charges, but so far the companies have not seen their way to make any special concessions. Meanwhile, the fact that the experiments being continued shows that the difficulties are not regarded as insuperable. The Uganda Government is keenly interested in the enterprise, and high hopes are entertained both in that protectorate and in Kenya Colony that eventually an important export trade in the grasses will be developed.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Manufacturers More Interested, and Since More Coal Is Available Works Have Restarted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to reports from the London Iron and Steel Exchange, Ltd., "the commencement of the holiday season was largely responsible for the smaller attendance at the weekly meeting of the exchange. Representatives of British works, however, were more in evidence than has been the case for some time and was an indication that the home manufacturers are taking a more active interest in the market than at any time since the coal strike commenced. With supplies of coal becoming easier the number of works restarting or on the point of restarting has increased; but they are almost entirely engaged upon old orders and in many cases only a few departments are in operation. Several tinplate mills have resumed work and this is welcomed in the trade as pointing to improvement in the conditions of South Wales.

The worst feature of the situation in Great Britain, however, is the complete cessation of pig iron production. Makers decline to recommence their furnaces until they can secure fuel at prices which will enable them to produce iron at a competitive figure, and this they say would mean coal at 15s. to £1 below the current quotation. It would appear, therefore, that the British steel makers will have to use continental iron when the small existing stocks of home-manufactured material are absorbed.

There is plenty of continental iron available at prices posted below the quotations for home-produced iron, and heavy stocks exist in France and Belgium. There seems to be a doubt as to the quality of a good deal of this material, but nevertheless fair quantities were sold in August. At the same time production of all descriptions of iron and steel is being curtailed as a result of the unsatisfactory prices being realized. Prices have not materially altered recently, but there is a somewhat firmer tone in the market, although there is scarcely enough business passing to test prices. The best markets continue to be Japan and the East, although trading continues to be limited to small tonnages.

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## FINANCIAL NOTES

Sauerbeck's index number of wholesale commodity quotations, compiled by the London Statist, showed a decline of 2.7 points during August, standing at 155.5, compared with 158.2 July 31. The high record was reached April 30, 1920, at 266.1.

The Belgian Coal Commission has made a survey of the Belgian mines and concluded that Belgium has coal enough to last her for at least 250 years. The annual output at present is 25,000,000 tons. The calculation is based on the assumption that Belgium will not need more than 40,000,000 tons in any one year for the next two centuries and a half.

According to advices received from the Dutch East Indies, additional concessions to develop oil territory have been granted to the Batavia Oil Company (Royal Dutch). The fields to be developed had been explored by the Royal Dutch Company before 1913 and these concessions therefore are not to be considered a deviation from the present mining laws of the Dutch Indies. Similar concessions were recently granted to the Colonial Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company.

Total Peruvian imports for the first half of 1921 amounted to 9,562,304 Peruvian pounds (about \$30,800,000 at the current rate of exchange), while exports for the same period totaled 7,807,083 Peruvian pounds (\$25,000,000) according to the United States Commerce Department. At the present time the cotton crop is half harvested, and the improvement in price is causing a better movement. The wool trade is stationary, and the sugar market is normal. The demand for shipping space is dull except that for England arising from the season's movement of cotton.

SAVINGS DECLINE IN PHILADELPHIA

Deposits Continued to Decline in August, Falling Off Being the Greatest in Six Months

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The declining movement of deposits in savings in this city, which has been in progress for about six months, continued during August when the falling off was greater than in any of the other months in the period.

At the beginning of the present month total deposits of the four larger mutual savings banks in this city, the Philadelphia, Western, Beneficial and Germantown, stood at \$249,518,183, a decline of \$1,538,455 from August







## HARBOR FOR THE CALIFORNIA GULF

Mexico and American Railroad to Construct Shipping Outlet for Arizona Ore and Also Agricultural Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A new harbor for Mexico, to be developed by the Tucson, Gila Bend & New Cornelia Railroad Company, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce of the National Government of Mexico, is announced by Harry E. West, American Consul at Guaymas, State of Sonora, in a report to the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The place selected for the harbor is at Rocky Point, on St. George's Bay, Gulf of California, about 100 miles north of Guaymas. Harbor experts, engineers, divers and railroad construction forces are now at the site of the proposed harbor, and preliminary surveys are being made.

The main object of the establishment of a harbor at that point is to give the production of the Arizona copper mines a direct outlet to tide-water, with a short rail haul, in addition, this port will furnish an outlet for the agricultural products of the Gila River Valley in Arizona, and the Imperial Valley in California, as well as to develop the agricultural lands around the head of the Gulf of California, which are as fertile and productive as those of the Imperial Valley, but which have not been developed owing to lack of transportation.

St. George's Bay is the northern limit of deep water in the Gulf of California, which from there to the mouth of the Colorado and the Colorado (false) Colorado River, shoals rapidly to an average depth of not more than eight feet. The consul at Guaymas reports that the bay offers many advantages for a harbor, including deep water without dredging a channel, landlocked anchorages, a good beach, protection from shifting currents and bars, and by land, a direct and open passageway for rail lines to the central points of Arizona mineral production. About 105 miles of railroad, of a grade averaging not more than one per cent, will have to be constructed from the present southern terminus of the Tucson, Gila Bend & New Cornelia Railroad, at Ajo, to the bay. Deep water extends from the bay out to the middle of the Gulf of California, which averages 50 to 60 feet in depth to a point opposite the entrance to Guaymas Bay, where it deepens rapidly to 200 to 400 feet and continues of this depth out around Cape San Lucas, on the extreme southern tip of Lower California, to the open Pacific.

Deep rail freight rates on copper to the markets in the eastern part of the United States have induced the Arizona Railroad Corporation, which is owned by Arizona mining companies, to seek an all-water outlet for their production, whence the ore could be carried via the Panama Canal to Baltimore and other refineries and smelters. With the construction of a pier 1000 feet long at Rocky Point, the consul reports that vessels of as high as 15,000 tons carrying capacity could come alongside and load direct from railroad cars. A great deal of oil prospecting and experimenting also is being carried on along both coasts of the Gulf of California, and such a port doubtless would aid in the development of new fuel oil fields in the mainland State of Sonora and on the peninsula of Lower California.

## MANUFACTURERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Business men will consider industrial conditions, causes and remedies at the national conference of state manufacturers' associations here September 29 and 30, and a large representation of corporate and individual firms is desired. Special attention will be given to congressional legislation such as the tariff, taxation and transportation, inasmuch as it is believed that settlement of these subjects must precede an era of full business prosperity.

Every line of manufacturing business will be given hearings at the session and the close resolutions resulting from the deliberations will be passed upon.

## SYNDICATE TAKES ARCHDUKE'S ESTATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—J. Leonard Elogio, member of an American syndicate which includes Frank A. Munsey and Charles H. Seaborn, confirmed yesterday the report that the syndicate had taken over the estates of the family of Archduke Frederick of Austria, in Austria, Italy, Rumania, Poland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The estates are valued at more than \$400,000,000.

The syndicate's plans were formulated about two years ago and came to fruition in the formation of the General Real Estate and Trust Company, of which H. S. Bondley, former official of the Vanadium Company, is president, and René Viviani, former French Premier, chief counsel. It is said that all the estates were turned over to this country, the Archduke Frederick and his son retaining a two-thirds interest, but with the management of the estate reverting to the American group.

Although many of the holdings are free, and are being operated without hindrance by the various governments, to Mr. Viviani has been given the task

of having the remainder of the property released. The claim is that under the Treaty of St. Germain, providing for confiscation of estates of reigning royal families, the properties must be released, because the Archduke and his son are not a reigning family. The properties include the Bergenhutten steel plant at Teichen, in Czechoslovakia; this area has 10 large sugar beet factories and vast forests. There are more than 1,000,000 acres of land in the estate; also the Albinus Art Galleries in Vienna. Samuel Untermyer is also acting for the American group in Europe.

## SOCIALIST ATTACKS NEW YORK POLITICS

As "Political Broker" Republican Party Is Little Better Than Tammany, Candidate for Aldermanic President Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—City government in the United States for many years has been an experiment for studying the masses through powerful public service oligarchies, declared James O'Neal, Socialist candidate for aldermanic president, in replying to a questionnaire sent out by the New York League of Women Voters.

"New York City is a classic example of this situation," said Mr. O'Neal. "It has long passed from the stage of experiment and is now a hothouse for enriching idle investing capitalists. The maintenance of the regime is managed through two political organizations with their respective staffs of political brokers. Both are in the market seeking the contract for governing in the interests of the city's despoilers."

"Tammany is a rather vulgar broker in this business, but it has never failed the class of exploiters. Its methods are coarse and often brutal, but it can never be charged with being disloyal to the class that exercises dominion over the city's affairs. "Tammany's competitor maintains a more 'respectable' establishment, and seeks a contract for serving the same class at a cheaper rate. That is, its general complaint is to the effect that Tammany administers power at a cost higher than what its opponents will charge. The public service exploiters and the contractor coalition of profiteers can get the same loyal service from a 'fusion' administration that Tammany now gives, but for lower taxes which are paid by the big property interests. Besides, 'fusion' claims seem to be more 'respectable,' and would serve the same common masters by methods that would not be as shocking to 'superior' persons."

"Now, as between the two brokers' organizations, the masses of workingmen and women have no choice in this election or in any other to be held in New York. The workers of the city have their own claims, their own welfare and point of view to serve by opposing both brokerage firms at the ballot box. The Socialist Party represents these claims and this point of view. We would serve the working masses with a view of using every measure of power permitted to our hands for making the city an experiment station in behalf of their education, health, organization and general welfare. In the hope that knowledge and experience will teach them the necessity of abolishing the capitalists' order of society."

## OREGON RESTAURANTS REDUCE THEIR PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Oregon.—A general price reduction has taken place in the restaurants, cafeterias and lunch rooms of Portland in the last few months to such an extent that pre-war prices have been reached in some of the lunch rooms.

In one of the most popular restaurants, which is noted for the excellent quality of food served, one can now obtain a very good meal for 50 to 75 cents, as compared to \$1 to \$1.50 six months ago.

Some of the better class lunch rooms are offering ham and eggs with potatoes at 20 cents, while two eggs cooked in women's style desired can be had for 10 cents, and steaks at from 15 to 40 cents.

## CORPORATIONS MAY NOT PRACTICE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—Establishing a precedent for the State of California, Judge C. N. Andrews, in the Superior Court, recently handed down a formal decision denying the right of corporations to practice law in this State, and specifically restraining a certain one which had been doing so. Action was brought against the corporation some time ago, as a test case, by the Law Institute of San Diego on special authority of the Attorney General of California. Arguments on legal aspects of the case were presented to Judge Andrews about two weeks ago, and his recent decision marks an important victory for the Law Institute.

## INHERITANCE REFUSED PASSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
TRENTON, New Jersey.—Persons under the influence of liquor will not be permitted to board any of the trains of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Orders for the strict enforcement of the regulations of the lines which prohibits the sale of tickets to intoxicated persons have been issued. The order applies to all points in New Jersey.

## MUSIC

Educational Value of the Gramophone By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—New inventions in the gramophone have of late greatly improved the quality of its tone and to some degree account for its immensely increased popularity among musicians. There has been a good deal of perhaps natural conservatism among professionals in accepting a popular welcome to this comparatively new instrument on account of its mechanical nature, accentuated also by the tunes of the music halls at first chosen for reproduction by it. After the symphony and the string quartet had been brought within its range and the leading performers on solo instruments had played to it and had their renderings faithfully recorded, the gramophone entered upon a new stage in its career.

The educational value of the instrument is perhaps only now beginning to be properly appreciated. Reproductions may and do disappear in various respects. String tone, for example, loses a great deal of its own distinctive quality, though the renderings of a given piece may reproduce a violinist's interpretation with the most meticulous accuracy. But, allowing for that and all other drawbacks, it must be granted that the improved gramophone brings into the home the performance of the best music by the best players. To many who never have a chance of hearing a great orchestra this boon is one that cannot be overestimated. Lovers of music in the same way can hear a movement of a quartet excellently played by the leading string players. To amateurs this is not only an enjoyment in itself but it is also a lesson. If the actual tone is not perfectly reproduced, the interpretation is there; phrasing, rhythm and balance are all true and exact, and may be studied with the most excellent results.

Therein lies the supreme value of the instrument as an educational factor. It is not so much that the possessor of a record may have his ears tickled with a fine performance of a favorite work as that he may hear the particular work again and again. It is the repeated impression made by the performance of a fine work that benefits both student and amateur. It is this which forms a standard and enlarges the musical perception of the ideal performance as something to be hoped for or aimed at.

To the mere musical trifter, the repeated hearing of a fine number is a thing to improve the taste and clarify the judgment. To the student, it is an object lesson and an inspiration. Every violinist with a masterpiece by Kreisler or Heifetz before him, which he listens to again and again, can study both the technique and the interpretation of those artists, and can realize the peculiar qualities of their style with a degree of intimacy that is impossible from an occasional hearing in a concert hall. An expert listener can also obtain a very good idea of the bowing and fingering in the same way. From the records of the London or the Catterall string quartets, the amateur string player may gain not only inspiration, but insight into such highly technical matters as the due balance and subordination of the different instruments.

Opinions differ considerably as to the gramophone's reproduction of the piano tone, but if the subtlety of the finest clavier quality is not captured, there can be no question of the helpfulness of many piano records in studying the interpretation of some of the foremost masters of the keyboard. Even though the bass may lack the right balance and sonority of tone and occasional soft passages become well-nigh inaudible, a great deal may be learnt from Mark Hambourg's Debussy records or from Moselwitsch's Schubert-Liszt's.

Vocal records have always been the most popular, and perhaps the fact has been prejudicial to the acceptance of the gramophone by really musical people. For in the early days of the instrument one heard nothing but topical songs belted from the house-tops by raucous voices, accompanied by the disturbing scratching of a needle on the disc. Now that all this has been superseded, and that the greatest of singers do not disdain to make vocal records, one gets the finest songs and the most brilliant operatic air reproduced with a high degree of fidelity and with scarcely a trace of mechanical accompaniment.

Vocal tone seems to suffer less than any other, except perhaps that of wood-wind instruments, by transmission through the gramophone and retains, in the most perfect records, its own peculiar loveliness unimpaired. To the ordinary music lover it is a matter of delight to be able to hear the voice of Melba or Caruso in his own home, but to the amateur and the student the value of this privilege is increased tenfold. He can possess himself of the records of all his favorite songs made by the leading singers of the age and study not merely the art of interpretation, but those of expression, diction, and phrasing. He can even learn when to take breath in the rendering of a particular song and get all sorts of practical hints as to the overcoming of difficulties which beset him.

There is no danger of his becoming a parrot; but he may, from the faithful and repeated renderings of one of his own songs as interpreted by a great artist, be enabled to impart some invaluable element of style to his own rendering. No soprano singer in Europe could fail to be delighted by the singing of "Una Voce Poco Fa" by Galli-Curci, and to vocal students the possession of such a record of true and exquisite vocalization could not fail to be of inestimable value as a perpetual object lesson. The same claim may be made for Kirby-Lunn's singing of Handel's "Largo," or better still, of her record of Mozart's great aria "Non Più di Fiori" with clarinet obbligato. The wood-wind instrumental obligati to many famous

songs come out with exquisite beauty of tone and intonation, as in the flute obligato to "Charmant oiseau" of David sung by Calvé. Tenor singers may learn much in the same way from repeated renderings of Caruso records both in technique and interpretation, and basses from the magnificent declamation of Chailly.

All these admirable records, and many others, have a distinct educational quality in addition to their aesthetic value, which should not be lost sight of by either the teacher or the learner.

## AID OPPOSED FOR ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Former President of New York Chamber of Commerce Thinks Canalization of River Would Cost More Than Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Eight reasons why the project for the canalization of the St. Lawrence River should not be carried through are given by E. H. Outbridge, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in a letter to Darwin P. Kingsley, now president. Causes of Mr. Outbridge's opposition are, he states, as follows:

"The engineers' report, which is so drawn as to give the impression to the casual reader, and this is the impression which has already been given to the public press, as evidenced by their comments on it, that \$25,000,000 will cover the total cost of the operation to make it a navigable waterway for ocean-going steamers and develop the power."

"Navigation of the St. Lawrence under the most favorable circumstances is open only seven months in the year."

"The canal would be absolutely useless unless lake channels and ports were similarly deepened; that surveys had not been made or estimates prepared to indicate what the ultimate cost would be."

"That the perils of navigation on the St. Lawrence River to Montreal already entailed enormously increased insurance rates as compared with other Atlantic ports, and are increasingly heavy during the early spring and autumn months when dangers of fog and ice are most pronounced."

"The operating cost of ocean steamers through such a canal under the most favorable circumstances would be far greater than the cost of transporting grain through elevators to ocean ships at a real ocean port."

"That as a power proposition only, even if it could be justified on economic grounds, it is not one in which the government of the United States would be justified in pledging its credit or spending the money of its people raised through taxation."

"But since it is not a project that private enterprise has displayed any willingness to furnish capital for, it is apparent that the appeal to governments to build it is evidence that private interests have not sufficient faith in the returns to be had from it."

"It has none of the justifications between this country and its possessions, or as a matter of military and naval protection of the country's coast in case of war."

## BALTIMORE STOPS AUCTION OF JOBLESS

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Auctions of the unemployed, as was proposed to be started in Baltimore this week, will not be permitted by either state or city officials.

This was announced just as a crowd of jobless seafaring men were preparing to march from the harbor front at the foot of Broadway to hold a "sale" on the city hall plaza.

Governor Ritchie telephoned from Annapolis to Police Commissioner Gaither, forbidding the auction. He declared that the plan could not be tolerated, adding that "no man's services should be offered in this State in a way which would violate the self-respect of the American workman." The project originated among a score of seamen out of work for weeks and at the end of their resources. They declared they would stand on the block and signify their intention and willingness to work for any one who would furnish them with three meals a day, a place to sleep and a little money for clothing and other necessities.

## PUBLIC OPERATION OF UTILITIES DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A program of government operation of national public utilities, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, food-packing corporations and similar industries, under which a saving of \$6,000,000,000 will be made to the people annually, was outlined here before the annual convention of the Peoples Reconstruction League, just closed in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

The program of the league, which is "a non-partisan union of farmers, labor organizations and other progressive units," according to Benjamin Marsh, executive secretary, calls for prompt restoration of the railroads to unified government operation; legislation to control the meat-packing industry; taxation of privilege instead of poverty; changes in the banking and credit systems; defeat of universal compulsory military training; and the control of national resources. About 500 delegates attended the convention, which covered two days.

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## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—French governess Protestant, preferably mature to care for child five years of age and to live in California; must have references of at least two years standing. Address 1-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFUGEE—Polish French governess would like position as useful companion to lady. References. DORRIS, 101 West 83rd St., New York, or phone Schermer 2065, Chicago.

COMP. STEN AND BOOKKEEPER, 7 yrs. exp. desires position requiring initiative and intelligence. Tel. Buckingham 2065, Chicago.

COMPETENT lady desires pos. with family, or lady going Calif. or South for winter; best refs. Bertha Mingle, 1000 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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Having returned recently from South America where I had charge of a branch of an American firm which has closed, I desire to communicate with exporters or importers who could make use of my experience at home or abroad. P. O. Box 28, Providence, R. I.

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YOUNG MAN with tact and initiative desires position as salesman, will go anywhere. Ref. D-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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## SCHOOLS OPEN WITH MANY ON PART TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New York City's public schools opened this week with more than 250,000 pupils, or an increase of 25,000 in the elementary grades and more than 11,000 in the high schools. About 90,000 are on part time and double or triple sessions. Eight new elementary school buildings and six annexes were opened.

Mayor Hylan after an inspection tour said enough schools were under construction to give 10,000 more children seats and full time teaching before next term. The 14,000 new fittings already provided only take care of the expected increased enrollment, and as a whole it is said that the schools will be as crowded as they were last year.

## BATTLESHIP COMMISSIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—The battleship California was recently placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The keel was laid on October 25, 1916, and the ship was launched on November 20, 1919. The entire complement of 1400 enlisted men are Californians.

## ILLINOIS

## CHICAGO—Continued

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

London, August 30, 1921.

THE book of the week has been Viscount Escher's sympathetic, but penetrating and candid analysis of Lord Kitchener. This small book, just over 200 pages in length, was unheralded; it had no advance paragraphs, but it jumped into immediate popularity, due mainly to the fact that every important paper reviewed it at length on the day of publication. I telephoned for a copy, in the afternoon, to the largest bookseller in London, and was informed that it was sold out, and that there was no chance of buying it anywhere until the new edition was off the press.

BUT there are other reasons for its popularity. It is generally agreed that Lord Kitchener at the War Office was a failure, that as War Secretary he was a hindrance rather than a help, yet he remains a popular hero, and beloved by the masses. A strange figure! A romantic figure! More than once I was among those who stood at the door of the War Office, in the first month of the war, waiting to see him, and seeing the level look, the steady eye, yet with the air of a man overwhelmed by the magnitude of his task. "The great service of this book," says *The Times*, "is that it shows the sensitiveness and the humanity of the man's nature." It is curious that this great soldier should have been more interested in blue china and old furniture than in human beings. The final paragraph of *The Times* review is: "It is a paradox, but though the book is so critical, there are few who will put it down without liking Lord Kitchener the more. Even his failures seem to enhance the grandeur of the figure." Perhaps of all the testinies to K. of K. the loyalest and the most convincing is in the story by "O. Henry" of the little American work-girl who hung his photograph in her room, and looked at it every day. It kept her straight.

ANOTHER reason for the popularity of this book is the statement, made on Lord Escher's authority, that he has deposited his War Diaries in the British Museum, and that they are to be kept under lock and key for 60 years, which was the period of "reticence" selected by the author of "Waverley." The importance of these Diaries is that Lord Escher (Reginald Balliol Brett) is one of those people whose good or ill fortune it is to move continually behind the scenes.

THAT readable literary journal, John O'London's Weekly, has had the happy idea of asking the London publishers to confess which of their books, published this century, they are most proud of having published. To those who know the publishing world the replies are amusing. Cannot you guess the greatest testimonial to make, out their lists, aware that it is a fine free advertisement, and also aware that authors are touchy, and that some of them would fret if they were omitted from the list. A few of the replies are pithy. The Clarendon Press remarks: "If we were asked to name one book we could only name the great Dictionary." Mr. Jonathan Cape is "most proud of the reprint of Dr. Doughty's 'Arabia Deserta.'" Mr. Dent rejoices in "The Temple Shakespeare," "Everyman's Library," and the works of Hudson and Conrad. Messrs. Mills and Bohn are "proud to have made the name of Jack London a world-wide one." But the most efficient answer is that supplied by Sir Frederic Macmillan, of Macmillan & Co. He took some time to consider the question, and then produced the following list in "General Literature," excluding Fiction, Poetry and Belles-Lettres.

Porteus's "History of the British Army" (still in course of publication). Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt." Lord Morley's "Reollections." Winston Churchill's "London." Randolph Churchill (one of the best political biographies in the language). Fraser's "Golden Bough." Bryson's "Modern Democracies." Saintsbury's "History of the French Novel." Colvin's "Life of Keats." Gosset's "Life of Swinburne." Sir G. Arthur's "Life of Lord Kitchener." Cook's "Life of Florence Nightingale." Fostling Jones' "Memoir of Samuel Butler." Dickey's "Law and Public Opinion in England."

THE "My Dear Wells" correspondence between H. G. Wells and Henry Arthur Jones, runs on like a brook, but I fancy that it would stop quickly had not Mr. Jones such an amazing fondness for letter writing. Mr. Wells is cross and snappy, and is evidently tired of his antagonist's elephantine humor. He describes it as "like being persistently shouted after in the street, or having one's door bell rung at all hours." One fact emerges from the correspondence. Mr. Wells did not call Lenin "beloved," he said that Lenin was "the beloved leader of certain sections of the Russian people."

I RECEIVE so many kindly and informative letters from correspondents, whom I have never seen, that I have had a strong green flap case made to keep them in. One has just come to hand from Maine. There is a good deal in it about Belinda—pleasant reading. Here is a passage or two: "The comments of your Ohio correspondent upon Belinda are more than I can bear. Every artist, we are told, paints himself into all his portraits, but it is possible that each of us sees himself in the portraits that he admires! For surely your friend from Dayton was describing herself in her idea of Belinda, and truly it was funnier to me with my conceptions of Belinda than it ever could be to Belinda herself. My idea is that Belinda has the invaluable combina-

tion of a Georgia background and a quite cosmopolitan foreground, which makes her, to my mind, both charming and progressive." Very pretty. But we must not make Belinda vain. It has taken a long time to train her.

THE same correspondent asks me to read Ezra Pound's parody of "Sumner is Ioumen in" because "you like nonsense"; and wonders if I have pursued my acquaintance with the poetry of E. A. Robinson "that cerebral Browning, elevating but not exhilarating." And she also begs me to overcome my dislike of James Branch Cabell, whose "Figures of Earth," "has some wonderful things in it, and none of that half-bitter, half-schoolboy badness of 'Jargon.'" I have read "Figures of Earth" and like it immensely. Indeed, I consider it one of the most mature, knowledgeable and amusing books of the year.

DOES anybody read Lord Beaconsfield now? Yesterday I escorted Belinda to the Kensington Movies to see Lord Beaconsfield's "Sybil." The pictures are fine, and the acting adequate, but what a farrago of threadbare melodramatic episodes it is. Halfway through I closed my eyes and composed myself to thought, from which I was aroused by the orchestra playing "God Save the King." Having found Belinda's reticence and parody, I said to her, "Well, how did you like it?" She replied—"I must apologize as I know that the vocabulary of the wife of a literary man should be choice and chaste," she replied, "What tosh they put over on the early Victorians."

I AM rather fond of making pen pictures: so is Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Here is his latest. The subject is Colonel House.

"He is tiny little man—and always suggests to me a resemblance to M. Freycinet, the great French politician who used to be called 'The Little White Mouse.' Both the one man and the other have proved what iron strength of will and perfect lucidity of mind can lie behind a small and apparently fragile frame."

THE clever publicity campaign that heralded Sir Hall Caine's latest book, "The Master of Man," has resulted, as observers knew it would, in a sale of nearly 100,000 copies. The critics have, as usual, been rather scornful, but the public takes no advice when a popular favorite produces a new book. One of the best reviews appeared in *The Times*, and the best clause in it was the figure of Sir Hall Caine as a tennis player.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"Sir Hall Caine suggests one of those English base-line players who have been seen recently in the lawn tennis championships; we know they go round the country gaining prizes; they appear to have all the recognized strokes; and to see them against second-rate players is to think them invincible. And yet, pl. them against certain visitors from abroad, and their steady stroke is countered by a dart and a flick of the wrist which make it of small account. So it is if Sir Hall Caine be compared with the small minority of the great elect of literature, amongst whom one critic places him—champions whose eyes have been touched in fairyland so that they do not need to work up a position before making their great thrust; all positioners are alike to them; the base-line player gradually attains position for the winning stroke, so Sir Hall Caine works over his material until it is molded to the shape aimed at; but there is something inert in the material—its resistance is not active. The reader does not ask himself what the characters will do next, but what their creator will compel them to do." (From *The Times* review of "The Master of Man.")

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are: "Antique Paganism: a Book of Verse-Plays." By Clifford Bax. Because Mr. Clifford Bax is one of the authors of the brilliant play about Shakespeare recently published, and he has the feeling and the knack for these pageants and chronicle dramas. "Homes of the Past." By W. H. Helm.

Because this book deals with Domestic Buildings and life in England from the Norman to the Georgian age, and I am one of those who love to escape, at intervals, into the silent past. "Sonnets from Marcus Aurelius." By James V. Blarney. It contains 31 metrical translations of speeches and sayings of Marcus Aurelius, and this kind of exercise pleases me. I like to read such things aloud to Belinda when she is busy.

## FOR A QUIET HOUR

The Seven Ages of Man. By Ralph Berggren. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$1.25.

Such complacent quirks of thinking as Mr. Berggren has put into these seven essays may be the more pleasant to consider when, some years hence, a man picks up the volume in a second-hand bookshop and smiles at discovering an oddity of 1921. Nevertheless one may even smile at them now, and especially at the pseudo-quotations which preface the various chapters. It is a book prepared for the holiday season, and as such will doubtless prove popular.

## CUSTOMS OF LIVING

The People of Palestine. By Elhii Grazioplene. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.50.

In an enlarged edition of a volume first published in 1907, we have here a sympathetic presentation of customs of living in Palestine today. Though written with little literary feeling, the book is interesting because of the definiteness of its descriptions which deal, of course, with scenes and people that have been described many times before.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Mr. Punch's History of Modern England. By Charles L. Graves. In four volumes. Vols. 1 and 2. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. \$1.15, 5d.

Mr. Punch is an octogenarian, hale, hearty and vigorous, who has kept a diary of his doings and feelings since the first week of his birth. Not a diary for his eye alone, kept under lock and key, written in cipher such as the great Samuel employed; but a diary written to be read within a week. That makes a difference. Things that are written to be read are not written without guile. There is always an eye to the reader, a desire for his approval, his applause, and to that end the opinions and the views of the writer are presented. The real diaries, those books through which we pass as if they were old houses with secret chambers of whose existence we are ignorant till they are discovered, with odd twists and turnings, unexpected as they are intriguing, where the foot never knows what next it may feel, the eye what it may see; these are the books which grasp and hold the centuries. Pops's diary is now published, and is called "Mr. Punch's History of Modern England." That, if we may say so without offense, is rather an alias than a true name. This is not Mr. Punch's History of England; but Mr. Graves' History of Punch. Its true title is "The Life of Mr. Punch." When Lord Morley published three volumes covering a period longer than 80 years he did not call it "The Life of England." He called it "The Life of Gladstone." Historians cannot be based on the views and actions of one character, even so impersonal and public a character as Punch. They are not so easily written. What we have got in these entertaining volumes is a commentary by pen and pencil on events between 1841 and 1874 made by a band of writers and draftsmen, and appearing in a common second. What we do get here is that attempted correlation of sequences to which driven by the compelling need to quiet the mind in its clamor for comprehension, we give the name of history. Here is a casual, not a causal explanation of these events which floating on the flood of time draw the notice and excite the curiosity of those who watch its passage.

THE Punch of 1847, which began, as Mr. Graves says, "as a radical and democratic paper, a resolute champion of the poor, the desolate and the oppressed," becomes in his second volume "the champion of the middle classes as the backbone of the country, the real power of the nation." This is a mighty malice; but there is reason for it all. Punch started in poverty and reached prosperity. The man who founded it, desired a medium through which they might criticize society in a way offered by no other journal. Satire was their weapon and a deadly satire it was, directed against those weaknesses in the political and social structure which threatened to bring it down in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Charist and the Anti-Corn Law Leagues found a friend in Punch. Even Cobden and Bright, in those early days could rely not only on his sympathy but his support. In August, 1841, Mr. Fielden, M. P., moved in the House of Commons.

That the distress of the working people at the present time is so great throughout the country, particularly in the manufacturing districts, that it is the duty of the House to make instant inquiry into the cause and extent of such distress, and devise means to remedy it, and at all events to vote no supply of money until such inquiry has been made.

This motion was negatived by 149 to 41. All through its early period Punch indulged in a radicalism which today would be tabooed in the most outspoken paper. Nothing was sacred to the Coad-downward. Looking through these pages, reading the verses and regarding the cartoons, it is almost impossible to believe that of these later years had so violent a youth. Mr. Graves well analyzes the cause of the change:

Many of the abuses and evils at which Mr. Punch had tilted so vigorously had been removed and remedied. Corn laws had been repealed, the Factory Acts had improved the conditions of labor. Obsolete and barbarous laws had been removed from the statute book. The game laws had been modified and the administration of justice was marked by a humane spirit. The principle that property had its duties as well as its rights, was being steadily enforced, and at the close of the period under review, class privilege was curtailed by the institution of open competition in the civil service and the abolition of purchase in the army.

This brief and imperfect list may help to explain the conversion of Punch, the strenuous and impassioned advocate of the masses during the forties and fifties, into the champion of the middle classes and the very candid friend of the working man and trade unions as revealed in the later sixties and early seventies. This change has become still more marked and can be easily understood. The contributors to Punch are middle class people, its editors are middle class, they suffer all the hardships and inconveniences which a middle class must suffer. Their readers are middle class. For this class, therefore there is sympathy; for that above, criticism; and that below, ill-veiled dislike. Moreover, Punch has become a property and is imbued with all the fears and mis-

givings which attach to property. So it is that Punch will never give us again a "Song of the Shirt." That remains embedded in its pages, the great pearl. Printed in the Christmas number of 1845; Mr. Graves tells us, it dwarfed all the other contributions into insignificance. It might be added, not only to that number but to all the numbers Punch has ever had. There was nothing like it before; there will be nothing like it again.

To skim these pages is to be reminded of many long forgotten things, and still more reminded of the treadmill in which events move. Men change and modes change, but the round remains the same. The blunders of the Crimean War might be the blunders of the Great War. The events that follow the 70's are the events that follow 50 years later. The profiteer is no new person. The "new rich" were as obnoxious to Mr. Punch in 1869 as they are in 1921. Listen to him as he speaks about the profiteers of those days who were displacing the old gentry as the profiteers of today are displacing them:

The brutes now fast closing the sylvan scenery of England to Englishmen, are, with the exception of an immoderate dog or two, rich rogues and speculating financiers who have ousted the old territorial aristocrats and squires, having bought fields and forests with the reward of their rapacity.

Prices went up, if not as high after the Franco-Prussian war as they have gone up after the Anglo-Prussian war. In London the price of coal rose to 50s. per ton and the miner of the 70's was as much the better off for it. Mr. Punch as the miners of today. In 1873 wages in some collieries had gone up to 10s. or 15s. a day. And, as Mr. Graves observes, there is an extraordinary similarity in the comments and protests which filled the pages of Punch in the years 1871 to 1873, to those which have been so painfully familiar since November, 1918.

The prosperity and extravagance of the times are constantly referred to. They are accused of being overpaid, and in consequence, of reducing output. The vicious circle is aptly summarized in a doggerel verse:

Strikes follow strikes. The reason why? High wages rendered prices high. Then working men for wages higher. Strike, and still more wage aspire. Such aspirations what will crown? It is Exchequer upside down.

There is a drawing headed "From the Coal District," showing a miner buying pineapples, beneath it this legend:

My Lady—I am afraid I must give up the pineapple. Mr. Green. Eight shillings is really too much to pay. Successful Collier—Just put up for me, then Master. 'Ere's 'alf a sovereign. You may keep the change if you will only tell us how to cook 'em.

Mr. Punch has always been a humanitarian with a warm heart and responsive emotions; but it has never been easy for him to sympathize with efforts directed to making a general improvement in conditions. Show him a seamstress, tell him of a beggarly pittance paid to the agricultural laborer and he is aflame at once. But great movements for economic change make him nervous, he does not understand them and they appear to him more threatening than reassuring. Limited as we all are it would be ungenerous not to allow some limitation to Mr. Punch and if it is human nature to be intensely human, his tongue is never still, nothing escapes his notice or his gibes. Like the rest of us, he is affected by interference with his personal comfort.

He is a staunch Protestant and in these early days had little sympathy with the High Churchman.

Stanley, Maurice and Kingsley were his heroes. He had far more sympathy with underpaid curates than with opulent Bishops. Indeed, he had little respect for the Episcopal Bench everywhere, with the exception of Temple and Taft.

Here is a drawing entitled "A Home Thrust" with this explanation: Ah! Bishop, what a heavenly sermon that was of yours last Sunday about worldliness and the vanities of the flesh. Bishop, how hard it hit you and me. He has never had any patience with him. In that respect we have meted a little from the 70's. One would hardly find today an advertisement such as this to which Mr. Punch refers in the spring of 1866, where a young man wished

to find a home with a pious family, in which his Christian example would be considered remuneration for his board and lodging.

Or another where

A gentleman, born and bred, kinsman of an earl, will preach Christ.

On the great issues? Mr. Punch as a rule was no prophet. He saw no further than anyone else and not so far as some. The working classes of England were right about the American Civil War, and he was wrong. He could not see any good in Lincoln until Lincoln was gone, and the best that can be said of him is that when Lincoln was gone Mr. Punch made such amends as he could in this verse:

Yes, but he lived to shame me from my sneer, To lame my pencil and confute my pen; To make me own this hind a prince's peer, The rail-splitter, the true born king of men.

But if he was wrong about Lincoln, he was right about the retribution that was to fall on Germany. In a cartoon in the spring of 1873, when the German occupation ended, she is shown leaving France, taking with her the indemnity. Its title is "Au revoir," and below is written:

Germany—Farewell, Madam. And if? France—Ah! we shall meet again.

While earlier this verse appears: Even as thy heel is on our head, That on thy folks' heads be our heel; So ere thou work'st, thy sons shall feel.

Who smite with sword by sword shall fall. Holds for kings as for subjects true; God's mills grind slow but they grind small. And he that grinds gives all their due.

Not a page of these interesting volumes but proves two things. One, how history repeats itself, and the other, what an observant eye and up-to-date acquaintance with events Mr. Graves brought with him in his search. What present day Parliamentarian will not be amused by this reference to Russell's Reform Bill introduced in March, 1860, and withdrawn in June.

Amendments were, long time I bore, Parental love was vain. Thy progress, the House did please To put me out of pain.

or here is a summary of a speech by Cobden made on July 29, 1865, in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Graves finds what he calls "a most extraordinary plagiarism of the election address of any Anti-Waste Independent Liberal candidate in the year 1921."

The present is the most extraordinary government that ever existed in its time. This is all Lord Palmerston's fault. He is always interfering and getting up sensations.

If the Liberals do not disentangle themselves from this supreme folly, they will "rot out of existence."

The Tories keep Lord Palmerston in office, and have more confidence in him, than in their own chief.

He is puffed up by a clever and noisy clique.

All the questions dear to Radicals and Disenters have gone back under his leadership.

This sort of thing must not go on next year.

If you take out "Lord Palmerston" and insert "Mr. Lloyd George" the adaptation is complete.

The truth is Mr. Punch is the typical traditional Britisher; who grows less enthusiastic and more irascible with every added year. These two volumes leave him at the age of 33. We shall await the others with interest and expectation. If Mr. Graves has not given us a history, he has at least given us a racy commentary on events, which is hardly less instructive and is infinitely more amusing.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM THE DANISH

Mr. Knopf, who was instrumental in introducing to the American public the literature of Russia, Poland and Spain, comes forward once again as a publishing pioneer with three books from the Danish that follow fast upon the novels of Knut Hamsun. While it is impossible, of course, to form an opinion of a national literature from three samples—there is the work of the Scandinavian American foundation to help us out with its publications—the books form an admirable introduction, and are best considered as such.

Svend Flueren, we learn, enjoys among Danes somewhat the reputation of Ernest Thompson Seton among us, or Henri Fabre among the French. Though comparison with Fabre flatters the Danish writer, it is surprising how well he succeeds in rousing and maintaining our interest in his tale of the pike, which adds to its value as information an almost autobiographic heroic character. It is easy enough to tell the tale of a dog, let us say, since the creature is so often an inseparable companion of men and has developed what seemingly amounts to a crude but effective means of communication with his master. Tales of cats, thanks to Mr. Van Vechten, are becoming similarly well-known. These domesticated friends seem to ask for some kindly pen to chronicle their world. Ants have long been familiar to the inquisitive child and those of his elders who have not lost the zest that is part of the juvenile curiosity. But a fish! And a pike, at that! Here is something that may well beguile the idle hour of child and parent alike.

"The Sworn Brothers" is ancient adventure of the viking type, with its inevitable appeal to the roving spirit. Mr. Gunnarsson is introduced to us as the most noted of living Icelandic novelists as "one who inherits the old tradition of viking exploits, lore, and the conflicts between the worshippers of Odin and the followers of Christ." Though the story undoubtedly possesses the double interest of the historical and the exotic, its chief appeal will be to those of a younger day. It is not matter to hold the average grown-up.

In a different case is Miss Undset's "Jenny," which is full fare for fastidious tastes. Since 1911 this woman has enjoyed the esteem of European readers in one language or another, but this is the first of her works to appear in English. It is interesting to note that her tale of adventure among the artists of Norway in their successive settings of the homeland, Paris, Rome, resembles in more than one way such English products as Lawrence's "The Lost Girl." But comparison adds no luster to the Danish novel, however worth while it be. The story is doubtless interesting and significant, but technically somewhat deficient. It is in reality a series of dialogues arranged between the various personages so as to bring out the thoughts of the characters. The meetings are not spontaneous; the part mere coincidence plays is too great for a book of today; the author's purpose is too clearly beheld beneath the thin veil of her structure. Yet her persons, taken each by himself or herself, are real enough, and their deeds and thoughts of vital import to the reader. If her other books are as substantial as this one, and a little better put together, she should find a public here. But if contemporary Scandinavian has no better to offer than Gunnarsson and Undset, our own writers and readers have little to learn from the part of the world that yesterday gave us Ibsen, Bjornson, and is today regaling us with Hamsun.

## THE TUDOR PERIOD

Early Tudor Poetry, 1485-1547. By John M. Berdan. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.50.

"Early Tudor Poetry," by John M. Berdan, is an attempt to survey in one volume and as an organic whole the literature of the period between the closing of the Middle Ages and the eve of the creative outbursts in Elizabeth's reign. It may be called the first attempt to give an adequate survey. Scholars have recognized for several decades the great importance of knowing the period thoroughly in order to evaluate its contribution to the thought, the culture, and the literary fashions of Elizabethan literature. Many works, some like Herford's pioneer volume, "Studies in the Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century," rather brilliant, have dealt with aspects of the foreign influences or with single genres, and a treatment of the period in correct perspective from the literary point of view has been available for a decade in the chapters of the "Cambridge History of English Literature" devoted to it. These works have served to emphasize the fact that the historical importance of the early Tudor period lay as much in contributing to the New Learning and to the Renaissance in general as in kindling the Reformation and creating the new monarchy. But there has long been needed by student and general reader a volume full and up to date in its record of fact which would present the period as a unit and give an adequate estimate of its force and influence. Mr. Berdan's book is the author's first effort in this new field. Though, with the primary emphasis on the poetry, the history of some literary forms, such as the drama, is omitted and prose is treated in relation to poetry, the work is our most complete history of the literature of the time, and it is organized to lay stress on the great movements that give the period its importance.

As a reference book with its record of facts, "Early Tudor Poetry" has distinct scholarly value. Mr. Berdan knows the literature and critical material of the period, and the views presented are supported by effective quotation and excellent documentation. To some phases of the history of the literature he has made fresh contributions. Often in correcting the errors of previous students he gives evidence of conscientious work, even in minute details. There are, however, a number of errors of detail scattered through the volume, and occasionally insufficient acquaintance with some aspects of a subject is evident. Thus the discussion of the identity of the person to whom Surrey's translation of the Fourth Book of the "Æneid" was dedicated by Owen in Day's editions and some of the suggestions as to Surrey's relation to Douglas (pp. 354-56, 534-36) are obsolete because the author did not have the information in regard to Day's version of the translation which Miss Willcock here takes to contribute to the Modern Language Review in 1919.

The chief value of the volume, however, inevitably lies in its interpretation of the age. Mr. Berdan has formed independent judgments in regard to aspects of the era and has emphasized authors and details in accordance with these judgments. The general plan of his work makes the nature of his treatment clear. In the opening chapter he gives as "The Background to the Literature" a sketch of the forces that transformed medieval England:

"But the discovery of gunpowder, shaking though it did the very framework of human society, was only one of a number of factors that silently, inevitably, remodeled the human spirit. The revival of an interest in the civilizations of Greece and Rome, the substitution of the Copernican for the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, the extension of geographical knowledge, and the invention of printing with movable type, each aided in transforming the medieval into the modern man. Of this change the literature is the record."

A detailed study of the social life and moral attitude of the Tudor age as influenced by these aspects of the New Learning follows. This came nearest to being Mr. Berdan's main thesis, one certainly that has a sufficient measure of truth in it to deserve some emphasis. The repressive effect of the New Learning on native literature, except in drama, and on the reflection of national life in literature is emphatically expressed in the survey of humanism.

"The tendency of the revival of learning was to divide the nation into two separate camps, the learned and the unlearned. For the learned, there grew up an esoteric, exotic literature, whose roots never reached down into the national life. Of this, the extreme example is the pastoral. The humanistic theory thus clove the nation in twain. Not until the reaction against the whole idea became dominant was it possible to have a single writer, such as had been Chaucer, that could epitomize his epoch."

In social life he sees the same transformation. The barbaric love of splendor, the luxuriousness, and the intrigue and calculation of the courtly life all reveal the new trends and influences at work.

Having dealt with the social background from this point of view, Mr. Berdan surveys the poetry of the period, treating most of it in relation to four great movements. The second chapter, "The Medieval Tradition," deals with the literature that continues—especially under the tutelage of Lydgate—the traditions of medieval court life and the allegorical romance that pictures it. In the third chapter, "The Scholastic Tradition," the author traces the influence of medieval learning in the age, suggesting the stamp of scholasticism in many aspects of the literature of the Tudors, and stressing the idea that Skelton, trained as a churchman in

the traditions of the schoolmen, owed a large debt to this medieval learning for his meter, his style, and his intolerant attitude to much in the New Learning. In the fourth chapter, "Humanism," the New Learning is studied. The fifth, "The Influence of Contemporary Literatures," sets forth the relation of various literary types of the time—folk-poems, fabliaux, polemical tracts, romances, etc.—to the literatures of Spain, Germany, France, and Italy. Mr. Berdan closes with a chapter devoted to a full study of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, as the great figure in whom the poetry of the period reached its climax.

This simple outline covers a very full treatment of ideas, literary works, and writers. If Surrey's life, character, and works are given a full chapter, not much less space in its connection is allotted to Skelton's poetry. The outstanding figures of the age receive not only adequate treatment but in many instances sharp characterization. Skelton as a man, and the phases of his character that explain his bitter hostility to the New Learning and to Wolsey are presented. More and Erasmus are made to stand out as dominant figures in the humanistic movement. We get a sympathetic picture of More as a man moved by the two great currents of the age: "influenced by humanism he conceived a Utopia; influenced by medieval tradition he sacrifices himself for papal supremacy," as he earlier "narrowly escaped the extremes of asceticism, and actually wore the penitential hair-cloth shirt" (p. 278). Erasmus, "the mouth-piece of English humanism" (p. 294), he studies not only as an exponent of the educational and moral theories of the humanists, but also as the man in whose utterances was best expressed the humanist's golden mean in the fierce struggles of the Reformation.

In spite of the merits of the work, however, the treatment is not always adequate. The survey of the forces of the period is either not comprehensive enough or not perfect in understanding, and in the discussion of men and literature at times the extraneous influences and the literary relations are not justly estimated. The author's survey of the literature of the period as a reflection of social movements and an expression of the life of the upper classes does not take sufficiently into account the downfall of feudalism with the consequent opportunity for the rise of individuals of force or the connection of this with the Renaissance worship of individual achievement. Nor, on the other hand, are the far-reaching effects of the cultural ideals of the Middle Ages, expressed in court of love poetry, given due stress, although this poetry is dealt with elaborately. It is difficult to imagine the failure of a student of the period to emphasize these phases of the age and their relation to social life, but here we have a key to an obvious neglect in Mr. Berdan's treatment. He makes much of the materialism of the age, but he tends to overlook its idealism. To offset the coarser aspects of life at court and among the upper classes in the reign of Henry VII and Henry VIII—justly stressed by Mr. Berdan—a knowledge is needed of the forms which idealism took among the cultured. Again if the author loses perspective in his appraisal of the social ideals of the courtly, he completely loses sight of the popular elements in the literature of the age. The great body of the literature he regards as an expression of the life and culture of the upper classes only, but much he takes as evidence of the influence of scholasticism undoubtedly reflects popular taste and popular literature. Further, the popular element in both romantic and farcical forms is reflected in this literature in the same general fashion in which it is reflected in the work of Chaucer, who to Mr. Berdan epitomizes his age.

## JOHN GAY

Considering the amount of attention that has been justly paid to the literature of the early eighteenth century, it is rather curious that John Gay has so long lacked a biography. This want is now being made good by Lewis Melville, the author of many books in which erudition and lightness of touch are happily combined. Mr. Melville's immediate stimulus was no doubt the great success of the revival of "The Beggar's Opera," of which a new edition, illustrated with Lovat Fraser's designs, is announced. But Gay's title to remembrance does not rest only in his Newgate pastoral. There is much that is still readable in his poetry; while the attractiveness of his personality is proved by the affection in which he was held by Pope and Swift, neither of them easy men to please.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## It Is the Harvest Moon!

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded wings  
And roofs of villages, on woodland  
And their aerial neighborhoods of  
Deserted, on the curtained window-  
panes  
Of rooms where children sleep, on  
country lanes  
And harvest-fields, its mystic splen-  
dor rests!  
Gone are the birds that were our  
summer guests;  
With the last sheaves return the  
laboring wains!  
The song-birds leave us at the sum-  
mer's close,  
Only the empty nests are left be-  
hind.  
And plovers of the quail among the  
sheaves.  
—Longfellow.

## The Horn Mansion in Kennedy Square

Kennedy Square, in the late fifties, was a place of birds and trees and flowers; of rude stone benches, sagging arbors smothered in vines, and cool dirt-paths bordered by sweet-smelling box. Giant magnolias filled the air with their fragrance, and climbing roses played hide and seek among the railings of the rotting fence. Along the shaded walks laughing boys and girls romped all day, with hoop and ball, attended by old black mamies in white aprons and gayly-colored bandannas. . . . Outside of all this color, perfume, and old-time charm, outside the grass-line and the rickety wooden fence that framed them in, ran an uneven pavement splashed with cool shadows and stained with green mold. Here, in summer, the watermelon-man stopped his cart; and here, in winter, upon its broken bricks, old Moses unhooked his bucket of oysters and ceased for a moment his droming call. On the shady side of the square, and half-hidden in ivy, was a Noah's Ark church, topped by a quaint bell tower holding a bell that had not rung for years, and faced by a clock-dial all weather-stains and cracks, around which travelled a single rusty hand. In its shadow to the right lay the home of the Archdeacon, a stately mansion with Corinthian columns reaching to a second-story balcony, and a spacious garden filled with damask roses and bushes of sweet syringa. To the left crouched a row of dingy houses built of brick, their iron balconies hung in flowering vines, the

windows glistening with panes of wavy glass purpled by age. On the sunny side of the square, opposite the church, were more houses, high and low; one all garden, filled with broken-nosed statues hiding behind still more magnolias, and another all veranda and honeysuckle, big rocking-chairs and swinging hammocks; and still others with porches curtained by white jasmine or Virginia creeper.

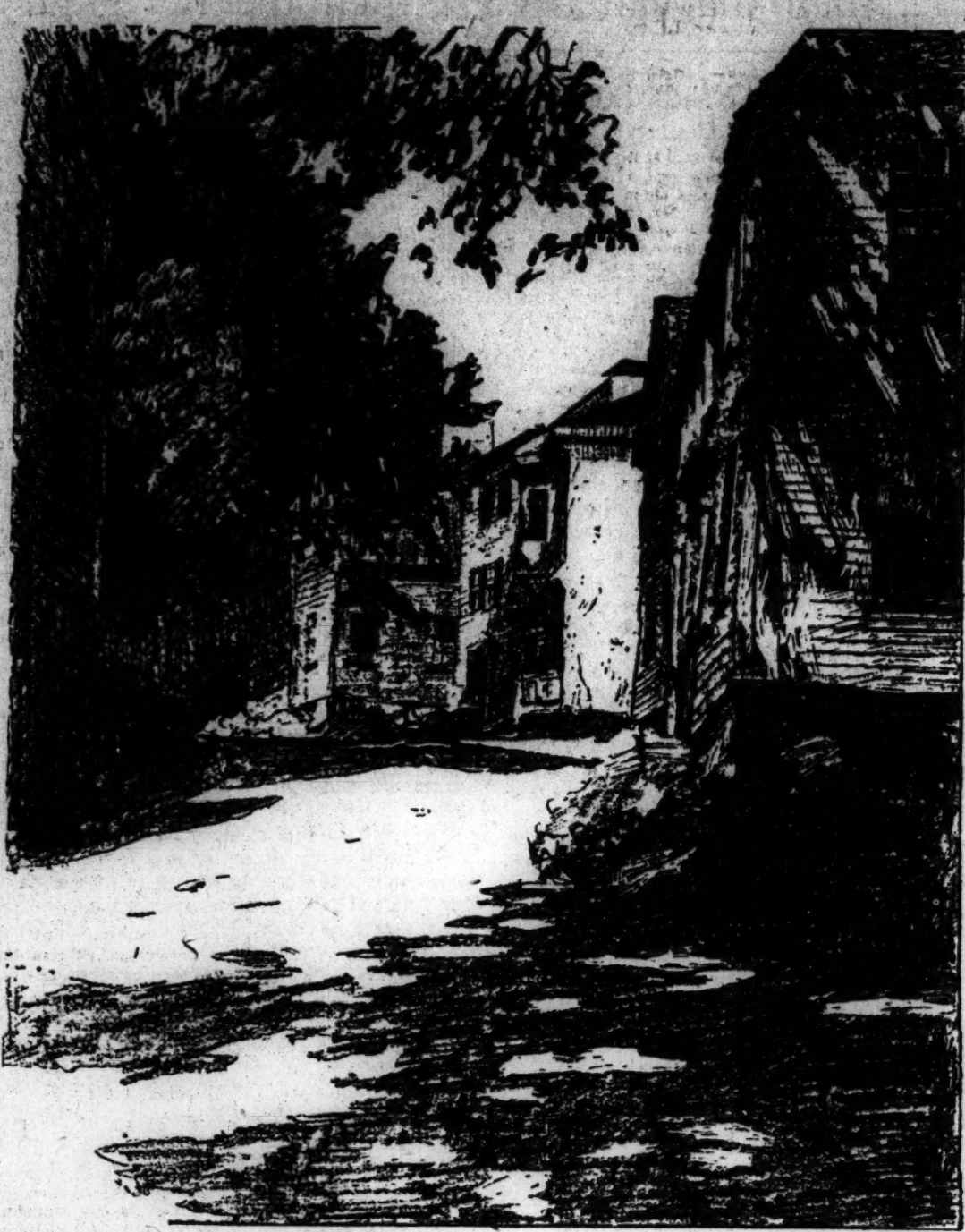
Half-way down this stretch of sunshine—and what a lovely stretch it was—there had stood for years a venerable mansion with high chimneys, sloping roof, and quaint dormer-windows, shaded by a tall sycamore that spread its branches far across the street. Two white marble steps guarded by old-fashioned iron railings led up to the front door, which bore on its face a silver-plated knocker, inscribed in letters of black with the name of its owner—"Richard Horn." All three, the door, the white marble steps, and the silver-plated knocker—not to forget the round silver knobs ornamenting the newel posts of the railings—were kept as bright as the rest of the family plate by that most loyal of servants, old Malachi, who daily sponged the steps with soap and water, and then brought to a phenomenal polish the knocker, bell-pull, and knobs by means of fuller's-earth, turpentine, hard breathing, and the vigorous use of a buckskin rag.

If this weasened-faced, bald-headed old dandy, resplendent in white shirt-sleeves, green baid apron, and never-ceasing smile of welcome, happened to be engaged in this cleansing and polishing process—and it occurred every morning—and saw any friend of his master approaching, he would begin removing his pail and brushes and throwing wide the white door before the visitor reached his house, would there await his coming, bent double in profound salutation. Indeed, whenever Malachi had charge of the front steps he seldom stood upright, so constantly was he occupied—by reason of his master's large acquaintance—in either crooking his back in the beginning of a bow, or straightening it up in the ending of one.

To one and all inquiries for Mr. Horn his answer during the morning hours was invariably the same: "Yes, sah, Marse Richard's in his 'N' room 'erastlin' wid his machine, I reckon. He's in dar now, sah—" this with another low bow, and then slowly recovering his perpendicular with eyes fixed on the retreating figure, so as to be sure there was no further need of his services, he would resume his work, drenching the steps again with soap-suds or rubbing away on the door-plate or door-pull, stopping every other moment to blow his breath on the polished surface. "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," F. Hopkinson Smith.

## A Morning Gallop in North Africa

"Monsieur, le spahi." I went out in the early morning air and found my escort for Figui, a tall, dark Arab, almost black, his head capped with a huge turban wound with brown camel's rope in two coils, and his form robed in a heavy white burnoose that showed his red trousers beneath; he held two horses, one tall and strong, for himself, the other, smaller and lighter, a mare, for me," relates George E. Woodberry in "North Africa and the Desert." "My friend soon joined us with his mount, and, glancing at my mare as I also mounted, warned me not to rein her in straight with that bit, as it was thus that the Arabs trained their horses to rear and caper, and a strong pull might bring her up unexpectedly on her hind legs, and, what, he said, was all I need be careful about. We trotted off easily enough down the street toward the railway, and in a few moments turned the last building and were on the route westward over the open plain. The old ksar lay far off to the left, the Zousfana to the north, and between was the unobstructed stretch of the rocky hamada, herbless and strewn with small and broken stones, to where we saw a line of straggling palms beneath the Morocco hillside. The air was brist and cool—just the morning for a gallop. The temptation was too great for my mare, who showed no liking for her neighbors, and, after a few partly foiled attempts, struck boldly off the trail to the left. I minded my instructions and had no desire to see what she could do on her hind legs. I had neither whip nor spur. I gave her head. I was likely to have a touch of the Arab fantasia, and I did. I settled myself hard in the saddle as she flew on; she was soon at the top of her speed; it was the gallop of my life. Her feet were as sure as they were fleet on the pathless, rocky plain; she avoided obstacles by instinct; and if she came to a dry, ditch-like channel now and then that cut the level, with a slight retardation for the spring, she jumped at it, as if that were the best of all. But it was a pace that would end. After a mile or so . . . I, seeing some Arab tents pitched not far away, turned her toward them, thinking she might regard it as a friendly place, and so brought her up. Three or four Arabs, very friendly and curious, ran up, and I dismounted. 'Méchante, méchante,' they kept saying, and I looked at the shallow glitter of the mare's eyes, as she turned them on me to see the rider she had got the better of, and for my part I said 'Furbo'—something that I learned in Italy. My friend came riding up after a little to know where I was going, and said he thought I was 'having a little fun'; and the spahi rode in, and dismounting, also with a 'méchante,' changed horses with me. I said good-bye to the friendly Arabs, and we rode off straight north to the route from which I had involuntarily wandered; but it was a fine morning gallop."



"Picturesque Street in Marblehead," from the lithograph by Fred R. Sisson

## Aristocratic Society in Cranford

One morning as Miss Matty and I sat at our work—it was before twelve o'clock, and Miss Matty had not changed the cap with yellow ribbons that had been Miss Jenkin's best, and which Miss Matty was now wearing out in private, putting on the one made in imitation of Mrs. Jamieson's at all times when she expected to be seen—Martha came up, and asked if Miss Betty Barker might speak to her mistress. Miss Matty assented, and quickly disappeared to change the yellow ribbons, while Miss Barker came upstairs; but, as she was rather flurried by the unusual time of the visit, I was not surprised to see her return with one cap on the top of the other. She was quite unconscious of it herself and looked at us with bland satisfaction. Nor do I think Miss Barker perceived it; for she was very much absorbed in her errand, which she delivered herself of with an oppressive modesty that found vent in endless apologies.

Miss Betty Barker was the daughter of the old clerk at Cranford who had officiated in Mr. Jenkin's time. She and her sister had had pretty good situations as ladies' maids, and had saved money enough to set up a milliner's shop, which had been patronized by ladies in the neighborhood. Lady Arley, for instance, would occasionally give Miss Barker the pattern of an old cap of hers, which they immediately copied and circulated among the élite of Cranford. I say the élite, for Miss Barker's had caught the trick of the place, and plucked themselves upon their "aristocratic connection." They would not sell their caps and ribbons to anyone without a pedigree. Many a farmer's wife or daughter turned away huffed from Miss Barker's select millinery, and went rather to the universal shop, where the profits of brown soap and moist sugar enabled the proprietor to go straight to (Paris, he said, until he found his customers too patriotic and John Bullish to wear what the Mounseers wore) London, where, as he often told his customers, Queen Adelaide had appeared, only the very week before, in a cap exactly like the one he showed them, trimmed with yellow and blue ribbons, and had been complimented by King William on the becoming nature of her head-dress.

Miss Barker's, who confined themselves to truth, and did not approve of miscellaneous customers, threw notwithstanding . . . their profits and income were found to be such that Miss Betty was justified in shutting up her shop and retiring from business. She also (as I think I have said before) set up her own; a mark of respectability in Cranford almost as decided as setting up a gig among some people. She dressed finer than any lady in Cranford; and we did not wonder at it; for it was understood that she was wearing out all the bonnets and caps and outrageous ribbons which had once formed her stock-in-trade. It was five or six years since she had given up shop, so in any other place than Cranford her dress might have been considered passé. And now Miss Betty Barker called to invite Miss Matty to her

house on the following Tuesday. She gave me also an impromptu invitation, as I happened to be a visitor—though I could see that she had a little fear lest, since my father had gone to live in Drumble, he might have been engaged in that "horrid cotton trade," and so dragged his family down out of "aristocratic society." She prefaced this invitation with so many apologies that she quite excited my curiosity. "Her presumption" was to be excused. What had she been doing? She seemed so overpowered by it, I could only think she had been writing to Queen Adelaide to ask for a receipt for washing lace; but the act which she so characterized was only an invitation she had carried to her sister's former mistress, Mrs. Jamieson. "Her former occupation considered, could Miss Matty excuse the liberty?" Ah! thought I, she has found out that double cap, and is going to rectify Miss Matty's head-dress. No! it was simply to extend her invitation to Miss Matty and to me. Miss Matty bowed acceptance; and I wondered that, in the graceful action, she did not feel the unusual weight and extraordinary height of her head-dress. But I do not think she did; for she recovered her balance and went on talking to Miss Betty in a kind, condescending manner, very different from the fidgety way she would have been in if she had suspected how singular her appearance was.

"Mrs. Jamieson is coming, I think you said," asked Miss Matty.

"Yes," Mrs. Jamieson most kindly and condescendingly said she should be happy to come. One little stipulation she made, that she should bring Carlo. I told her that if I had a weakness it was for dogs.

"And Miss Pole?" questioned Miss Matty, who was thinking of her pool at Preference, in which Carlo would not be available as a partner.

"I am going to ask Miss Pole. Of course I could not think of asking her until I had asked you, madam—the rector's daughter, madam. Believe me, I do not forget the situation my father held under yours."

"And Mrs. Forrester, of course." "And Mrs. Forrester, I thought, in fact, of going to her before I went to Miss Pole. Although her circumstances are changed, madam, she was born a Tyrrel, and we can never forget her alliance to the Biggs, of Bigelow Hall."

Miss Matty cared much more for the little circumstance of her being a very good card-player. "Mrs. Fitz-Adam—I suppose—" "No, madam. I must draw a line somewhere. Mrs. Jamieson would not, I think, like to meet Mrs. Fitz-Adam. I have the greatest respect for Mrs. Fitz-Adam—but I cannot think her fit society for such ladies as Mrs. Jamieson and Miss Matilda Jenkin."

## There Is Nothing Quainter

A rough village of huts clamped down to the rocks and hugging its fine harbour, such was Marblehead for many years. The huts grew bigger and finer, the narrow footways broadened a trifle, but kept the devious turns and abrupt ups and downs with which they began—so abrupt that even to-day many a Marblehead lane has to resort to steps to get itself and its traveler where it would go. . . . There is nothing quainter to be found in our country than this grey sea-town with its incredibly tangled streets. Never does the stranger know where he will end when he sets forth to follow one of them. Sister and I found ourselves walking briskly away from the place we wanted to go to, often rather than to. Luckily the water exists, for when you strike it you have a chance to take new bearings, and in time we got so that we could lay a course by the tower of Abbott Hall, which dominates the entire village. We would climb up to it to get a fresh start, and usually found that we were approaching it from another direction than the one we imagined. It was a sort of Alice in Wonderland progress, the thing being to go where you knew you shouldn't in order to get where you wanted to be.—"Old Seaport Towns," Hildegard Hawthorne.

## My Dyeing-Vats and Looms

My dyeing-vats and looms are in Bagdad And many a thriving warehouse bears my name Broadcast about the world—in rich Damascus, Aleppo, and along the wharves of Cairo, And far beyond the Caspian and the mountains, In Samarkand, Byzantium, Syracuse, Glittering Amalia, Cordova and Venice And Tyres—I touch them all and twenty more, East west, flung over lands that roll like seas And seas that roll like mountains. . . . I traffic with the sun, barter with him For all his scale of colors—ringing sharps Of scarlet, blue and orange; rich concords Of mellow flats, deep-rosed or golden-noted Or murmuring evening-hushed, soft-muted down To warm and dusky violet. Outside, Four boys of mine wait with two camel-loads Of silk: . . . —Martin Armstrong.

## Reading and Thinking

Those who have read of everything are thought to understand everything, too; but it is not always so. Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what is read ours. We are on the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again they will not give us strength and nourishment.—John Locke.

## Upheaval

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
To the average man it may seem natural to regret an upheaval in human experience, especially if he does not understand what is occurring. The understanding of Principle as revealed to the student of Christian Science shows, however, that human disturbance is but the counterfeit of the divine Mind's unfolding vigor. On page 331 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says, "Midst the falling leaves of old-time faiths, above the frozen crust of creed and dogma, the divine Mind-force, filling all space and having all power, upheaves the earth." It is only the supposition of mortality which is stirred, reduced to nothingness, and replaced by the actual immortality of the infinite Mind and its idea which is entirely good. This process is not to be shunned, but welcomed, because it involves only the unfolding of good as real experience. In contemplating it, therefore, a man should rejoice instead of regretting that it seemed inevitable.

Christian Science is a tremendous force in the world today because it is the expression of absolute Principle. The manifestation of Principle of infinite intelligence, is necessarily active in replacing whatever is erroneous. Suppositional mortal mind is reluctant to be replaced by the one true Mind and its activity, and hence may seem to be stirred to the utmost. Yet this sense of stir is a mere disturbance of nothingness, and not of the reality. The fact of immortal being is not subject to upheaval. On pages 5 and 6 of "Pulpit and Press," Mrs. Eddy says of her volume, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "This book is the heaven fermenting religion; it is palpably working in the sermons, Sunday Schools, and literature of our and other lands. This spiritual chemicalization is the upheaval produced when Truth is neutralizing error and impurities are passing off. And it will continue till the antithesis of Christianity, engendering the limited forms of a national or tyrannical religion, yields to the church established by the Nazarene Prophet and maintained on the spiritual foundation of Christ's healing."

Through Christian Science one is entitled, then, to enjoy the action of Truth, because of its vigor and thoroughness. While enjoying the truth one has no inclination to regret whatever mortal mind may seem to be doing, for the fact is that Truth and its idea is all there really is. Knowing this, one cannot possibly be disturbed by the mere supposition that there could be anything more.

The upheaval of any human sense of things is only the mortal mind's misinterpretation of what the divine Mind sees as unfolding order. To infinite Mind there is always harmony of action, and this harmony is manifest with unlimited energy. A man's work is, therefore, to see and know what the divine Mind sees and knows in place of any seeming. This work is easy when one undertakes it with joy, and not with regret at the vanity of mortal experience. As long as a man knows in Christian Science that Principle actually does govern all real living, he is able to rejoice in the truth, in the presence of which error, no matter how stirred it may seem, must disappear.

This right way of regarding upheaval needs to be considered in connection with much that seems to be taking place in the world today. At the appearance of strikes, injustices of all sorts, boycotts, and other devices for human revenge, a man need not be dismayed in the slightest if he will but turn to the divine Mind and see what this Mind knows in place of all this phenomena. Infinite intelligence is sure, of course, that the infinite action which it produces is ever effective. The understanding of this surety is what destroys fear for the seeker of Truth.

With this understanding one may often be glad that the evil sense of things is agitated as a preliminary to its disappearance. It is always the belief in destruction, latent in mortal mind, that is the element of evil. This belief, as long as it is latent, may seem to be accompanied by a belief in a peace that is only an illusion. When the false belief is aroused to a futile rebellion against the infinite reality, it is certainly no more dangerous than when it is latent, for the infinity of the divine Mind is actually all there is to experience, and supposition of an opposite is sheer nonentity.

True peace is always active, and because it is infinite it constantly presents new phases to human attention. Thus, Edwin Arlington Robinson, in the "Pilgrims Chorus," which was included in the pageant given at Plymouth, Massachusetts, speaks of "the tumult of a peace that was beyond our understanding." It is the infinite activity of true peace that seems to be beyond mortal understanding, and that stirs mortal complacency to the utmost. There is nothing whatever to fear, however, in this tumult, for it is indeed a blessing for human complacency, with all its acceptance of evil, to give way to the truth.

John's Revelation is the record of one tumult after another, but it is also the record of true peace as unfolding in the eternal now. It is interesting to consider that the reference to Armageddon is in the sixteenth chapter of this Revelation, and that there are six chapters explaining the unfolding after that. The student of Christian Science understands both that the whole experience of good is in the true eternity which is now, and that likewise the suggestions of evil may

all seem to present themselves at the same time. To the one understanding that the infinite reality is indeed real, the cumulative suggestions of unreality have no terrors. To him the new heaven and new earth are omnipresent, old things are passed away because they never have been actualities, and all things are become new because every glimpse of immortal Truth seems to human thought new, and is truly refreshing. Infinite good may seem beyond the understanding of finite mortals, but it is clear to the immortal man, who is the only man who has real being now. To prove this, a man needs only to turn sincerely to the divine Mind and rejoice in what he finds there.

## O. Henry on the East Side

In his nightly wanderings through his city of Bagdad-on-the-Euphrates (or is it the Tigris?) the good Haroun-al-Raschid in his golden prime did not confine himself to those thoroughfares that were analogous to London's Park Lane, Paris's Avenue Bois de Boulogne, or New York's Riverside Drive. On the contrary he preferred to seek out the purlieus, and to listen wisely in the humble shop of Fitbad the Tailor. Likewise the Haroun-al-Raschid of the modern Bagdad-on-the-Subway. The editor-man, or more likely two or three of him, would be waiting for the promised (and in many instances already paid for) story, so Sydney Porter would say good-bye to the companions with whom he was sitting in a Broadway restaurant, proceed downtown and stroll along the Bowery or adjacent streets until he fell in with the particular tramp who seemed most promising as copy. Sometimes he found the story and sometimes he did not. Often, when the idea came, it had absolutely nothing to do with the Bowery, or with tramps, or with anything remotely related thereto. But to Sydney Porter that was no reason for withholding the credit he considered due to the tramp. "He did not give me the idea," he once said in explanation, "but he did not drive it out of my head—which is just as important."

Whether the particular tramp of an evening's ramble meant the jinked pages of a tale of Texas, of Central America, or New Orleans, O. Henry's wanderings about the East Side are reflected in some twenty or thirty stories with very definite backgrounds. —Arthur Bartlett Maurice.

## Fruitful Action

Life is fruitful in the ratio in which it is laid out in noble action or in patient perseverance.—H. P. Liddon.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Labor Talks of War Prevention

ALTHOUGH a superficial study of the developments at the Trade Union Congress which assembled at Cardiff, Wales, last week, might induce the impression that it was less vigorous than several of its predecessors, a more careful consideration of the matter would compel the conclusion that it represented a decided advance upon the Labor gatherings which the public has become accustomed to during the past two or three years. Where the keynote of so many Labor conferences, not only in Great Britain but generally throughout the world, has, in recent times, been aggression, the keynote at Cardiff was unquestionably moderation. British Labor has been passing through a peculiarly difficult period. Recognized throughout the world for its sober common sense and for the inevitability with which it "did the right thing in the end," British Labor has been confused and complexed, practically ever since the signing of the armistice, by the machinations of the extremist and the tendency toward anarchism within its ranks. It may, indeed, safely be said that, in all the many Labor upheavals which have characterized the recent industrial history of Great Britain, this effort on the part of the extremist to secure control, and to undermine the position of the Labor leaders, has been an outstanding feature. More and more, however, as these efforts have become apparent, public sympathy has been alienated, until the faith of the rank and file in extremist leadership has been seriously shaken. A movement toward a return to the more reasoned basis of organization is today everywhere in evidence. The explanation of Cardiff's apparent lack of vigor is, it may be ventured, to be seen in the fact that the conference found the Labor world in the midst of this transitional period. It found the voice of moderation steadily prevailing, but the voice of the extremist still sufficiently strong to create a sense of unrest and uncertainty.

The inaugural address of the president of the Congress, Mr. E. L. Poulton, general secretary of the boot and shoe operatives, was typical of the whole gathering. He pictured the trade unions as having passed through "an industrial maelstrom." He foresaw the prospect of further wage reductions, and insisted upon the necessity for solidarity. Nevertheless, he expressed the utmost confidence in a gradual movement toward better things, and suggested that the aim of Labor should be summed up in the phrase, "Complete revolution by evolution." On the question of strikes and other similar methods to enforce the demands of Labor, Mr. Poulton was quite emphatic in his condemnation. Resistance by the use of the strike weapon he characterized as dangerous and futile. Sustained warfare, he declared, might be embarked upon ostensibly to help the would-be workers, but in reality the workers would be the first to suffer, and the net effect of such a movement must inevitably be "to assist reactionary employers."

The speeches delivered by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, constituted a valuable effort on the constructive side, and their reception by the congress afforded further evidence of that more reasonable disposition which has already been noted. This was perhaps most clearly seen in the discussions which took place on such questions as that of the representation of Labor on the League of Nations Council, and on the question of disarmament. On the disarmament question the delegates adopted enthusiastically a resolution welcoming the invitation of President Harding to the Washington conference, and demanded that Labor representatives should be included in the British delegation. On this whole issue, as might be expected, there was indeed a most vigorous discussion, ranging over a wide variety of topics, from the building of battleships to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but perhaps the most significant part of the debate was that wherein the old idea of an international strike against war was once again raised. Mr. Robert Smillie went so far as to express the opinion that war could most readily be prevented by the method which the Miners International Federation had decided to adopt, namely, that if war were threatened again they would bring about the stoppage of work in the mines in all countries. Mr. Smillie suggested that the whole trade union movement should adopt a similar policy.

On this aspect of the question Mr. Clynes had something quite definite to say. Whilst emphatically supporting the demands of Labor, he did not hesitate to expose the utter futility of the idea that the mere organization of international working class solidarity could prevent future wars. With his usual insight, he went to the root of the whole matter, and told the congress bluntly that if their own workers "resorted to the knife and the rifle" in dealing with their own differences, it was idle to expect that no more quarrels between nations would arise. "The working classes can be inflamed and deceived into war in the future as in the past," he declared, and consequently the only way to prevent the recurrence of war was to prepare for peace in the fullest sense of that phrase.

That Mr. Clynes is right cannot be doubted. There is a story, well worn from repetition, but still tremendously apposite, told of the famous German Socialist, August Bebel. It is related that one day, standing with some friends near the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, he watched the march past of a certain famous regiment. Some one asked him if many of the men who were passing by were Socialists. "Yes," Bebel replied, "many." "And what would they do," asked his questioner, "if war were to break out?" "March with the rest," was Bebel's prompt reply. How true this was the story of the great war sufficiently shows. The way of escape is clearly not through strikes, national or international, but through education, through that patient, intelligent preparation for peace which Mr. Clynes so ably advocated at Cardiff.

### An Able Body That Needs Support

SENATOR BORAH is right in referring to the men whom President Harding has chosen to represent the United States in the armament conference as "a very able delegation." Possibly no abler could have been selected. Yet it is doubtful if any one of the delegates will be likely to speak a more earnest word for immediate and drastic reduction of armaments than Senator Borah himself would have spoken, if the President had seen fit to include him in this important body of special representatives. That the Idaho Senator was not included is doubtless a matter of some disappointment to many. As a man who insisted upon keeping a disarmament resolution before his confreres until they adopted it, he can be said to have had more than a little to do with pressing this important matter upon the attention of the world. Yet when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the President's choice fell upon others. The naming of the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, was a foregone conclusion. Senator Lodge, although he gives promise of contributing a somewhat reactionary influence, was doubtless chosen by virtue of his position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Presumably Senator Underwood, as Democratic leader in the upper branch of Congress, was designated in order to give a bipartisan tinge to the delegation. As for Mr. Root, his broad experience in international affairs as a former Secretary of State, as a special commissioner on various occasions, and particularly as a delegate to the Hague Peace conference and a promoter of the International Court of Arbitration, was a sufficient warrant for his selection. The four men are well qualified to represent the United States, even though their views on the limitation of armaments can hardly be described as of anything more than the moderate, rather than the advanced, order.

After all, it is barely possible that Senator Borah can do more for the cause of limitation outside the delegation than he could do as a member of it. Certainly he is now free to speak his mind on the subject. And it will gratify many who have the cause of limitation at heart to know that he is speaking it on every occasion that offers, not only in connection with political affairs, but at public gatherings in various places, wherever he finds opportunity. He is looking ahead in regard to this matter. He sees, as many are beginning to discover, that the people must be aroused to take a direct interest in the armament conference if any progress toward reduction of armaments is to be hoped for there. And the Senator is doing his best to arouse the people by calling their attention, again and again, to the close relationship between the expense of government and the upkeep of war matériel. "There can be no relief from taxes, no relief from expenditures, and no relief from war," he keeps telling them, "except through disarmament." That is the cold fact about it all. He does well to insist upon it, and people everywhere will do well to give heed. Insistence upon having the relationship generally understood is for no one's peculiar advantage, but is for the comfort and welfare of everybody.

But various forces are coming to Senator Borah's assistance. There are others who missed being named to participate in the conference, who, like him, will use their freedom for agitating the great purpose which the conference is expected to further. Labor would have been glad for an opportunity to sit in at the meetings. Women, also, wished to be represented there. Both had to be denied, and both have now turned their attention to the agitation of the main subject. Both are widely urging the need of limiting armaments, and doing what they can to concentrate popular attention upon the coming meetings and their possible effect upon the world's situation. The federation of churches and the peace societies are likewise busy. And this is encouraging. For only as popular sentiment is active and alert for a real reduction of the world's war burden, forthwith, can even the ablest delegates be expected to record a real achievement.

### The Russian Relief Agreement

THE agreement which has just been signed between Dr. Fridtjof Nansen on the one hand and George Tchitcherine, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs in Russia, on the other, whereby the Soviet Government requests Dr. Nansen to ask the European governments for an immediate credit of £10,000,000 for the relief of famine conditions in Russia, marks a welcome step forward in a very urgent business. Reports as to actual conditions prevailing in Russia are still, as they have been all along, conflicting. Yet, more and more as time goes on, the most diverse reports tend to agree on the fact that the present situation is very serious indeed, and that the outlook for the future, unless matters are tackled with the utmost energy, is more serious still. Dr. Nansen, in fact, goes so far as to state categorically that unless seed grain is forthcoming in sufficient quantities before the middle of next month, not only Russia but the whole of Europe will, next year, be faced with a problem the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate.

There is, therefore, need for the utmost expedition, and for this reason it is welcome to note that the agreement signed by Dr. Nansen and Mr. Tchitcherine clears the way for immediate action. "The International Russian Relief Executive," as the new organization is to be called, is to have its headquarters in Moscow. Dr. Nansen is to be allowed to send to the Russian capital such staff as he may consider necessary. Supplies forwarded through the good offices of the International Relief Conference at Geneva are to remain the absolute property of the conference until their final distribution. The Soviet Government agrees to bear all the expenses and provide all the means of transport, whilst according the Relief Executive the right to supervise all goods in transit.

The earnest hope is expressed that the various governments will not wait for the report of the delegates appointed at the recent conference in Paris to inquire into conditions in Russia before taking action to provide credits, and it is indeed urgently necessary that this course shall be pursued. It would be weeks, and even months,

before any investigation of conditions could be made and a report drawn up and considered, whereas the demand is for immediate action, on as large a scale as possible. It is not only a matter of supplying the peasants with seed grain, but of supplying them with food as well. Seed grain must be forthcoming within the next few weeks, but, unless it is accompanied by a food supply, it will most certainly be consumed and the very situation which it is sought to avoid will be precipitated. In these circumstances, it is particularly satisfactory to find that there is an increasing tendency, even in the strongest anti-Bolshevik quarters, to lay aside all political considerations, and to concentrate on an effort to meet the great need, which is entirely separate from all questions of politics, and should be so regarded.

### An Unconvincing Defense

WHATEVER may be the merits of the cause of the West Virginia mine operators, as it is set forth in the communication addressed to President Harding by the Logan Coal Operators Association, it is a foregone conclusion that, so far as the public is concerned, the methods adopted in seeking to defend that cause will prove unconvincing. It must be that the mine operators in the district affected by the disturbances, even if those disturbances have been caused, as the operators claim, by unwarranted aggressions of the United Mine Workers of America in an effort to unionize the unorganized labor now employed in the mines, do not view the economic situation as that situation is viewed by the public. No matter what has caused the trouble in the mines and in the territory adjacent thereto, no matter what may be the merits of the defense of its industrial, economic, and social methods which the association representing the coal operators may set up, the fact remains that a contingency which has demanded the presence of federal troops and the forming of armed posses made up of the entire male strength of the county, is one in which the public has an interest entirely apart from that claimed by the labor unions, or by the mine operators and the employees whose interests they profess to be so solicitously guarding.

The coal operators, in their hasty determination to decline the President's invitation, seem entirely to have lost sight of the fact that the request was not to meet the representatives of the mine workers' union in either friendly or unfriendly parley. President Harding, or those who would act for him in such a conference, surely would not have any expectation that any agreement between the opposing delegations could be reached, even if attempted. What is sought, of course, is a complete disclosure of all the facts in the case, of the causes which led up to the present trouble and which are said by the mine operators themselves to threaten still further disturbances and interruptions. No ex parte defense of even the claimed satisfactory methods of the mine operators will prove convincing, or be accepted as determining the issue raised. Much has been said in derogation of the very industrial and social system which the operators, in their letter to the President, so ingeniously and none the less sincerely seek to defend. In the estimation of the public, an issue has been joined. Proof, and not mere affirmative statements, is needed to convince the public, a real party in interest, as to the truth or falsity of these opposing claims.

Surely, if the advantage is on the side of the operators, as they seek to show by their statement, they should have no hesitancy in furthering it by the presentation, publicly, of all the facts. The representatives of the mine workers' union, so far as it appears, are ready and willing to meet the issue in a public tribunal. Certainly they must believe that they have on their side equities which the mine owners so emphatically deny them. A full and free discussion of the facts as they would appear from testimony offered in the open forum which the President has offered to set up could not possibly work injury to the cause of justice and right. The disclosures which would inevitably be made at such an inquiry would not, however, tend to insure the fostering or protection of an industrial monopoly of labor or of output. Neither would they encourage a continuance of subversive or destructive methods such as those which the operators insist their interfering opponents employ. Logically, the result of such an investigation as that proposed would effectively put an end to either one or both of these undesirable conditions. That, after all that has been said or that can be said, is the real issue. The coal operators, if their claims are well founded, should be the first to meet it fairly and squarely.

### Books About Theodore Roosevelt

SO FAR, each new book about Theodore Roosevelt has added its bit to an evolving legend of a national hero, a sort of Beowulf of the United States, a model for the more energetic youth of the present generation to emulate, an example of national ideals realized. Thus we have had "Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography," "Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Shown in His Own Letters," by Joseph Bucklin Bishop; "Talks With T. R.," by John J. Leary Jr.; "Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt," by Lawrence F. Abbott; "Theodore Roosevelt," by E. L. Pearson, and "Theodore Roosevelt," by William Roscoe Thayer, all of which have been commendable books intended to reveal admirable qualities of an admirable man for the benefit of a hero-loving public. As yet, however, Theodore Roosevelt has not had his Lytton Strachey to represent him in impartial detail, nor even his Gamaliel Bradford to sketch a facile literary portrait of him. Interesting as the several biographies are, showing, as they do, the friendliness of the various writers, they none of them quite satisfy the one who is looking for a full understanding of the man, because they are all written from much the same general point of view. That is why new volumes of impressions continue to appear, to complement those which have not done full justice to a really large subject.

For this autumn, then, we have already Corinne Roosevelt Robinson's "My Brother: Theodore Roosevelt," and we are promised "A Friend's Chronicle," by William Allen White; "Roosevelt in the Bad Lands," by Hermann Hagedorn, and "Roosevelt in the Kansas

City Star," by Ralph Stout. And these are only some of the main titles in what will soon be a long bibliography. Eventually the number of books about Theodore Roosevelt will, doubtless exceed the number about Abraham Lincoln, for the first two decades of the twentieth century afford material more readily than the middle of the nineteenth century could. The extraordinary mass of Colonel Roosevelt's letters alone holds out an almost unbounded promise. In these days of the multiplicity of written words, can any one book about a great man or woman be definitive? Certainly the reader who wishes to understand Theodore Roosevelt in all his variety will have many volumes to consider.

Of those already published, one is unquestionably the most self-revealing. That is "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children." In some respects this comparatively small book is worth all the other volumes together. In this, it is not the national hero who is writing for the admiring public to read. In reading these letters, one is not interrupted by the voice of a Boswell, unable to restrain some pride at having been familiar with a great man. Though the Roosevelt legend will probably continue to grow, the various books written by admirers may add to the pleasantness of his qualities little that is not shown in these letters written for such a special audience. It is already possible for one to collect an entire shelf of books about Theodore Roosevelt. Many a home in the United States will doubtless rejoice to have such a shelf. Yet the discerning may not so much wish to collect everything written about a man whom they like as to have three or four books that satisfy their discernment. One wonders which of the books about Theodore Roosevelt to be published this autumn will simply extend the legend, and which will be for the discerning.

### Editorial Notes

THAT must have been an interesting scene the other day in Washington, when members of the National Woman's Party acted as volunteer scrubwomen to clean the dirt and dust from the marble statues of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott. Such a cleaning would improve the aspect of many statues other than those of woman suffrage pioneers, in more cities than Washington. The present is not the day of dustproof statues, if they happen to stand out of doors. Almost as good as cleaning, however, in many instances, is lighting. Illumination of urban statuary so that it shall be as effective by night as it ever is by day has been tried in many places with good results, notably in the case of the Pilgrim Memorial monument in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and that of the statues in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The lamps are concealed in such a manner as to light the statues from below, so that the illuminated figures stand out boldly against the surrounding darkness. Perhaps the time is coming when architectural effects, similarly, will be brought into view at night. Something of what might be achieved in this direction is suggested by the present method of illuminating the dome of the library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the Cambridge side of the Charles River at Boston. Concealed lamps throw just enough light upon this feature of the building to give it a soft radiance, in which, however, it is always a prominent feature of the Cambridge side of the river, as seen from the Boston shore. One wonders why the whole Technology façade is not similarly brought into view.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's history has been impugned. Mr. Poincaré says it may lead to misunderstandings. "For instance," says Mr. Poincaré, "Upper Silesia was once part of Bohemia, and when Bohemia came under Austrian authority, Upper Silesia itself became Austrian. Does Mr. Lloyd George think that Prague and Bohemia thereby became German?" All this in the "Matin." Mr. Lloyd George does not write in the newspapers, but he speaks occasionally in the House of Commons, and there he said, "My history has been challenged in respect to Silesia. To those who have some doubts about it I would refer to that very impartial authority, the Encyclopædia Britannica, which was written long before the Peace Conference, and long before there was any dispute with respect to Silesia." The education of prime ministers is certainly improving. No one will deny that there has been progress since the days when Palmerston asked, "In the first place, Mr. Merivale, where are the Colonies? I manage the British Empire, you know, and I never could understand my latitudes and longitudes, or make out where the British Empire isn't!"

STUART STREET, the new highway that is to provide a much-needed traffic route between the Back Bay and the down-town business district, in Boston, is expected to cost the city only \$371,131 net. The total estimated cost will be more than \$2,740,000, but the betterment assessments that have been levied will account for the difference. At first sight these figures would seem to imply a very favorable handling of the financial part of this street development. Still, there is the example of the building of the great Kingsway, in London, some years ago, which was carried through not only without expense to the city, but even involved a considerable profit, along with the building up of the sites to which the new thoroughfare gave access. If London could carry such a project to completion with a wholly favorable balance, the question inevitably arises as to why the new Boston street should have cost the city anything at all.

IN VIEW of Henry Ford's success with the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, it is not surprising that persons interested in the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad are eager to have him purchase that line when it is put up at auction next month. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that the Missouri road is a long way from Detroit, and not very near the site of Mr. Ford's latest big interest at Muscle Shoals. Unless the Detroit manufacturer is in a position to go quite broadly into the purchasing of railroads, it will be natural to suppose that he will stick pretty closely to those offerings which have a somewhat direct relationship to his manufacturing interests, as the Ironton, for example, may be said to have a tendency to bind them together.